General Notices.

WORTH YOUR NOTICE.

ATTENTION, SCAMMON LIGHT INFANTRY!

IF ALONZO B. BROOKS or the heirs of Chester Jones

NOTICE.—Any one wishing to Exchange a stock of Goods for DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE,

BANK OF BLOOMINGTON

IN GOLD,

NOTICE.—All persons having

LUMBER!—All kinds exchanged

10,000 ACRES OF IOWA

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.

SALE OF CANAL LANDS AND

WRIGHT & BROTHER,

Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes,

No. 36 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:

No. 1.....VALUE 65 CENTS.

No. 2.....VALUE 75 CENTS.

No. 3.....VALUE 70 CENTS.

No. 4.....VALUE 60 CENTS.

No. 5.....VALUE 75 CENTS.

No. 6.....VALUE 45 CENTS.

No. 7.....VALUE 43 CENTS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS,

JAMES WADSWORTH,

No. 1 Boley Building,

AGENT FOR

Connecticut Fire Insurance Company,

Western Massachusetts Insurance Co.,

Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,

Eagar Williams Insurance Company,

Irving Fire Insurance Company,

Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.,

At 139 Lake Street.

COOPERAGE—

NATIONAL PREMIUM CA-TAWBA WINE, of John R. Mottier,

PURE GRAPE JUICE,

FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES,

FISHING TACKLE.—

Fish Hooks,

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Terms of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1861. NUMBER 328.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,

LUMBER AND SHINGLES AT AUCTION.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,

Second-hand Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery and Glass-ware

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

TWO PIANO FORTES AND TWO GILT MIRRORS, AT AUCTION.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, MILCH COW, ETC., AT AUCTION.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.

CANAL DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

BILLS OF LADING FOR CANAL BOATS

JUSTICES' BLANKS—A complete assortment

NATURALIZATION BLANKS

TO LAWYERS.—Purchase your

TO REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

JO SHIPPING AGENTS.

LEGAL BLANKS of every description

CONVEYANCING BLANKS

CATALOGUE SALE OF 250 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—For Sale,

FOR SALE.—Any person wishing

NOTICE—FOR SALE—A choice

LOST—A short tail BAY MARE,

WRAPPING PAPER for Sale

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS WANTED,

SHOEMAKERS WANTED, at 52

TO JOB PRINTERS.—For Sale,

NEW YORK EXCHANGE

FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.

CANAL DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES

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LEGAL BLANKS of every description

CONVEYANCING BLANKS

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

TO THE SEASHORE SEA BATHING AND Excursion Trips to the Seashore

PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY,

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

White Mountains, &c.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRESENT AND FARES

To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c.

BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Canada and New England.

WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS

FORSYTH'S OIL,

CARBON OIL,

REGENT OIL,

DOWNER'S OIL,

Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps,

AT NOBLE'S

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE

SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

THE ONLY MACHINE HAVING THE

ELLIPTIC HOOK

W. G. SLOAT & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST

STEAM WEEKLY

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

MRS. MATT PERL'S

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,

THE CAMPBELL'S ARE HERE

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION!

ONE TOUCH OF NATURE

MRS. MATT PERL.

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CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,

THE CAMPBELL'S ARE HERE

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION!

ONE TOUCH OF NATURE

MRS. MATT PERL.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THREE GLORIOUS PERILS.

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.

A GRAND SUCCESS!

THE CAMPBELL'S ARE HERE

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TABLE CUTLERY,

Plated Ware, Crockery Ware, Bedding, Guns, Rifles, Covered Wagon, Bonded Horses, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Will sell for cash,

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 3d, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

At their sale rooms,

45, 48 and 50 Dearborn-st.,

One first-class Piano Forte in full repair.

Our second-hand Piano Forte is removed and

Two splendid Gilt Mirrors, 8 and 9 feet in length.

Also 2,000 lbs Bonded Iron.

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Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1861.

On the second page will be found interesting letters from our special correspondent at Washington, St. Louis and Cairo.

THE ILLINOIS NINETEENTH.—We regret to hear that Col. Turchin's fine regiment, the 19th, is not to preserve the inestimable reputation they acquired in Springfield, as the most adroit poachers in the State. They not behave very gallantly in battle to go off the stain that our St. Louis correspondent casts upon them.

GOOD NOMINATIONS.—The nominations respectively of Col. Ricker, as a Brigadier General for the Vermonthesetts troops, and of Gov. Stevens, Washington, to the Colonelcy of the New York 79th, (the Highlanders,) are fit to be made. Both are educated military men, both saw service in Mexico in the army of the United States, and both have come from the Pacific to fight the battles their country. Gov. Stevens was taken in the army after his famous exploration of the Northern Pacific Railroad route, and was set over the Territory that he had fought into communication with the civil. Col. Hooker resigned after the Mexican war, to better his worldly estate. The army will welcome them home.

NEWS FROM BUTLER.—Further accounts shall prove that the story told by the Baltimore *Clipper*, of the operations of Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe is true, and that he is not only sending back "contrabands" who claim his protection, but that he is employing the services of secessionists and paying wages, to their masters, who probably receive the money, are fighting in the Confederate cause, his military hide should be seen on the fence without a moment's delay. We hope, however, for the honor of Massachusetts, and the General's own good name, that the *Clipper* has no sufficient authority for its extraordinary statement. Butler was the lucky inventor of the "contraband" doctrine, and we should regret to know that he has abandoned it while the worse one that the *Clipper* says he has espoused. He is a slippery fellow and the President would do well to keep an eye upon him.

CONGRESS.

A second time the House has called up the Senate to agree with it in the adjournment of Congress, this time proposing Friday noon for that purpose. The Senate has not yet acted upon it. We shall be glad to believe what our Washington advices promise, that the session will be brought to an end this week. A month has already been consumed, and the work that should have been accomplished in ten days is not yet complete. The tariff, the tax, and some other important measures are still in controversy between the two Houses, and the public reserves yet, for final vote, the reasonable approving the extraordinary acts of the President. While Congress has been at work that is commendable—and not much that it might with propriety have done—its adjournment without having insured the perplexities it was sought to remedy, will be the subject of just congratulation. We hope its session may be concluded within the period set by the House resolution.

THE RIGHT DOCTRINE.—Mr. Pope has discovered the way to collect railroads and railroad property in Missouri. In his proclamation of the 23d inst. on his headquarters at St. Charles, he announces that he has investigated the sad cases of car burning and bridge burning, and he finds that the people along the line of the road have been either the participants in the outrages or accessory thereto. Hereafter, he says, he will hold the people inhabiting the route responsible for the security of the property, and if any more cars, bridges, station-houses or track be destroyed or injured by secessionists he shall levy on any property he may find within five miles of the scene of the outrage, to pay the damage.

Now, gentlemen "secesheirs," the road is in your care. The troops will be withdrawn, all but a few companies. You are being enough to protect the road, or you are strong enough to destroy it. If any of our bridges are burned, if any more cars are run off, you can calculate the number of horses, mules, cattle, bushels of grain, pounds of tobacco, which will be required to indemnify the stockholders or the Government for the loss. "There is" says Gen. Pope "to be no method of enlisting the active agency of the people along the line of this road for the protection of a public work in all respects beneficial to them, except by making their very evident personal interest to do so." There needs no more palpable proof of the efficiency of Gen. Pope's plan, than the howling of the secession press in St. Louis, the *Daily Missourian*, which has stepped into the empty shoes of the *State Journal*. The new organ of treason remarks:

> We can say to Gen. Pope that it is by no such official orders as the one we mention, that the people of Missouri can be thus contaminated in the principles of their fathers. Such orders will have a tendency to a quite contrary result.

The reply to this is that Gen. Pope cares a farthing whether the allegiance is sworn or unwilling. He did not go into Missouri with ten thousand troops for the purpose of holding secession sympathizers and changing the hearts of the people. His business is to put down mobs and protect property. He has done both, and now remains for the people to see that the mobs are kept down, and the property preserved intact. They can do so if they will; they can pay the damages if they won't.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.—The strong blood just infused into the army at Washington begins to be felt. Our special dispatches tell of the reforms which Gen. McClellan is instituting, and of his energy in carrying them out. To one who has lately been in Washington, his rise to eminence not *after* shall hereafter be permitted to leave his quarters without written permission of his superior will seem necessary and proper. It will diminish the number of drunken and rowdy privates in camp, and relieve citizens and strangers from the impertinence of beggars clothed in the uniform of the United States. It will also compel Colonels of regiments to take their exercise and display themselves in some other place than in front of Willard's. His order, too, for forming the regiments into brigade movements, will tell in the result of the fight. When Bull Run was fought the regiments found that they were to each other and to their brigadiers as strangers until just before the battle, and a single brigade had been out and no Brigadier had a distinct idea. The consequences of the neglect is the disgraceful flight. With energy to act and profit by what has been, with accurate knowledge of the field, with activity that will not tire with physical capability of long fatigue that would send an old man to his grave, he has entered heartily and, all accounts say, successfully, into his work. If he is not bound hand and foot by red tape or strangled by octogenarian jealousy and fogyism, he will prove himself to be the man for whom the country has been waiting.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	20,000	16,000
Wheat, bu	250,000	200,000
Corn, bu	1,000,000	1,250,000
Oats, bu	40,000	30,000
Rye, bu	1,000	2,000
Barley, bu	5,000	3,000
Pork, bbls	500	500
Lard, lbs	300,000	300,000
Tallow, lbs	40,000	40,000
Live Hogs, No	1,000	10,000
Dressed Hogs, No	1,000	1,000
Beef Cattle, No	1,000	1,000

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 29th of July, compared with the statements of the three previous weeks:

	July 29.	July 22.	July 15.	July 8.
Flour, bbls	9,000	14,000	20,000	23,000
Wheat, bu	971,000	920,000	850,000	770,000
Corn, bu	1,340,817	1,309,916	1,284,317	1,230,914
Oats, bu	233,501	207,000	180,000	150,000

AN IMPORTANT LAW.

The Confiscation Bill.

The following is a copy of a very important bill which has passed both Houses of Congress and is now a law. It will be seen from reading its provisions, that any description of property employed by individuals to promote rebellion against the government of the United States, shall be confiscated whenever found.

The last section provides that all slaves employed in promoting insurrection, or resisting the laws, shall be discharged from bondage and set free. This act, when enforced, will strike the rebels a stunning blow. By its provisions millions of property are forfeited to the National Government, and tens of thousands of slaves are lawfully entitled to their freedom. It is a just, rightful and necessary law. Read:

AN ACT to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared by proclamation that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the usual course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her or their agent, attorney or employee, shall purchase sell, or give, sell or give, use or employ the same to effect the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein: or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the property and persons shall be condemned in the district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the district in which the same may be seized, or in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings of prize.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, or any officer thereto authorized by him, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and for the purpose may employ any of the officers of the Army or Navy of the United States, or shall employ such persons as may be necessary, and the proceeds arising from the sale of such property shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, under the laws of any State, shall employ such person in aiding or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws of the United States, or shall permit him to be so employed, he shall forfeit all right to such service or labor, and the person whose service or labor is thus claimed shall be thereforth discharged therefrom, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Capt. Wadsworth.

The story set afloat by some of our city contemporaries that Capt. Wadsworth's company, Wyman's Regiment, had been taken prisoners, proves to be false. The intelligence was probably brought to the city by that "solitary horseman" in the employ of the Chicago *Times*, who, with the gift of ubiquity, telegraphs that enterprising journal from half a dozen places at once—from points as at Centreville, where there is no telegraph; from Fairfax, where none save Government dispatches are permitted to go over the line, as well as Washington and Cairo—all at the enormous cost of five dollars a day, the penny-a-liners who manufacture news in the office, being included in the bill.

Fitz Henry Warren.

It is said in the special dispatches from Washington to the New York *Herald*, that Fitz Henry Warren has left his place as chief of the New York *Tribune's* corps of correspondents, in consequence of the radical change in the policy of that paper. Mr. Warren has been offered an important military command, which may account for his withdrawal from the *Tribune* staff.

THE WAR.

The Disorganized Regiments—Others for the War Material in—No Hesitation in Accepting Offers—Starting an Army at Four Cts. Which California Supplies.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1861.

During the last week fourteen regiments of three months' men have been mustered out, twelve regiments of three years' men, with two or three companies of cavalry, have taken their places here, so that the effective force at and from the city is about as large as it was before Bull Run gave its ugly point to a battle. The demoralization, of which so much has been said, is believed by those who have visited most of the camps, to be, with one or two exceptions, confined to the three months' volunteers, for whose efficiency it is known it was time that their term of service was expiring, for all those regiments were seriously affected.

THE TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

Those who have enlisted for the war feel determined to conquer a peace and trying again. The infusion of new blood into the military veins, and particularly of such blood as that of Col. Wm. Wallace's Scotsmen, which has already rounded with victory, the improvement in the matter of officers, the influence and presence of Gen. McClellan, and the additions rapidly making to the service, conspire full early to move them forward the army to its fastest condition. Within a month its numbers may be doubled, its organization completed, and its capacity for active operations thoroughly tested. It is believed that we shall behold many days ere the positions which we hold before the forward movement was inaugurated, and Gen. McClellan's friends are confident that within two months he will accomplish his share of the work, and that the achievement that that on which it now rests.

THE ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.

As for the enemy, the hope is that he will venture an attack. Four days ago the result might have been doubtful. Now it is believed that we are more than a match on the open field, and still more from behind our intrenchments, for any force which the rebels can muster. In weighing their strength, their valor, or the chances of their success in an attack upon us, we must not forget that in the South, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, all regiments who were of the best material at the command of Mr. Jeff. Davis, and have been drilling for months, and have left behind their pearl long with great slaughter a week ago. They are not left to form a forlorn hope to storm ours.

MORE PRIZES.

The Freeborn took four prizes on the Lower Potomac on Friday. Three of them are under the guns of Fort Washington, and the other one, the sloop Leon, is at the Navy Yard.

THE WOUNDED.

Three hundred and thirty patients, mostly wounded at Bull Run, are in the hospital at Georgetown. Many of them will probably recover, some with the loss of limbs.

DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Tait's Regiment of District Volunteers is rapidly filling up, and several companies will be full here to-day. Meanwhile, Col. Everett is authorized to raise a second regiment in the District, and will find no difficulty in securing it. The District is full of lumbermen, who proved themselves equal to any of the levy by the alacrity and efficiency with which they performed a good deal of hard service, but all been mustered out, but many will re-enlist.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Trustworthy letters, received from Mexico, say that Juarez, Lerdo, Degollado, Doblado, the assassin of Tacubaya, are only a band of robbers and desperadoes, with no political importance. Their crimes and doings have been known to the people of the Church party in whose name they claim to act.

The Government has sent a large force to pursue them, and it is expected that the next mail will bring the news that they have been caught. A private letter says that Minister Corwin is enjoying great popularity in the City of Mexico, and is very favorably regarded in the Diplomatic body. The news from the United States excited the most lively interest in Mexico, and the sympathies of the people are believed to be with the Union.

VESSELS FOR THE BLOCKADE.

The following vessels have lately been purchased by the Government, mostly in New York, and will be used in the coast blockade: Steamers, Alabama, Florida, S. R. Hall, Augusta, and one building and nearly done at Mystic. Barks, Amanda, Jerome, Gem of the Ocean, Ida, Ella and Hoboken. Brigs, Boston, Putnam, Satellite, James Adger, and Valley City. Propeller Stars and Stripes. The Agent of the Navy Department says that the Alabama is not a propeller fit for the service required in New York.

GEN. MCCLELLAN AT WORK.

Gen. McClellan has been in the saddle ten hours to day, inspecting the lines of the army. The troops already begin to feel that there is a General here. He infuses into every man so much of his own *spirit* as he is capable of taking in.

COLONEL OF THE SEVENTY EIGHTH.

Gov. Stevens has been appointed Col. of the 79th (Highlanders) Regiment of New York, which Col. Cameron commanded. Gov. Stevens was a distinguished officer in the Mexican war, and was Aid to Gen. Scott, and is a thoroughly-trained soldier. His designation to this post is an important acquisition to the personnel of our army.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. H. S. Briggs, the son of the ex-Governor, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They are 1,000 strong.

Col. Lane's California Regiment arrived here early this morning from Fortress Monroe, via Baltimore. It is 1,500 strong, and by special favor to its Colonel, has been organized after the French system into three battalions, with a Major to each battalion. The men were recruited in Philadelphia and New York. It is called the "California Regiment" because accepted as a part of the quota which that State would have furnished, but for her great distance from the fighting ground. It is pronounced one of the most effective regiments here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. McClellan Hard at Work—Another of Vanderbilt's Gifts—The Rivers Dried Tears—Foolish Proposition from Sam. Cox.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Patterson gives us one excuse for his failure that he could get no army wagons, because orders from the War Department obliged him to procure wagons only from one particular New York manufacturer—another Cameron clique exploit.

Gen. McClellan is most active and unremitting in the supervision of the whole army. His frequent presence among them has already inspired confidence, and contributed to efface all the effects of the disaster before Manassas.

Gen. Cadwalader, of the Fire Zouaves, has become insane from the effects of exposure and hardships, and imagines himself leading at the head of his regiment.

The rebels have crossed the Potomac in the mountains that he (Johnson) should not go back and carry arms to the people of the State. He waited to carry deliverance to the brave people who were so downtrodden and oppressed. It may be too late, and they may be overcome. They may trample in the under foot, and change our Republic into sepulchers, but they never can drive us form the Union. No, never. The people of the villages and towns love the Government as their fathers never knew it. All they ask is that the Government give them means, and then they will defend themselves, and, if finally conquered, they intend to take the flag of freedom and place it on the summit of the loftiest and most majestic mountain to mark the spot where the ashes of liberty lingered, and wept for the last time before the last knell of a people once happy, free and strong. Can But the cause of freedom must triumph. Our fathers have gone up the graves of Washington and Lafayette, and let the age of diminished feet over those patriots? No! the people will rise in their might and avenge and prosecute the war, not for the subjugation of any of the institutions of the South, but for maintaining the supremacy of the Government and the Constitution. The Government cannot, must not fail. What though the flag was sullied the other day? If necessary to purify it, it will be washed in a sea of blood. The nation must be redeemed, and the cause must triumph on which rests the hope and freedom of the human race. It is closed with an appeal to the Government to save them from ruin, from the most corrupt and direful conspiracy ever seen in the world.

Capt. Wadsworth.

The brave Andrew Johnson of Tennessee addressed the Senate, last Saturday, for the first time this session, in an eloquent defence of the Union and the war policy of the Administration. It was the finest and the earnest ply of a plain, spoken Southern man, to the adroit special pleadings of Breckinridge, Polk and Bayard. He exhibited the baroness of Mr. Breckinridge's argument, wherein he condemned a violation of the letter of the Constitution on our part, while failing to allude, even, to the gross violation of the Constitution by the rebellious States; and he branded, as utterly hollow, the talk which we still hear of compromise and peace. The South have rushed upon their fate, says Johnson, and it is our part to go forward in the execution of a plain duty—to maintain the Union, vindicate the Constitution, and carry relief and deliverance to the oppressed minority in the Southern States. In conclusion he spoke of himself, Mr. Breckinridge, and the people of East Tennessee, as follows:

> If the Capital should be seized he thought that he could not sleep quiet here, and what new rights he had remaining would be better protected if he located in some more distant position. But there were others who, he believed, would be more comfortable. In the Presidential contest he had supported one of the distinguished sons of Kentucky because he thought him a Union man. Where is his eloquent voice now for the Union? Would to God that he was as good a Union man to-day as he (Johnson) thought he was when he supported him for the Presidency. He referred to the courage committed on Union men in East Tennessee, when the State was delivered over to secession in defiance of the people of the State. The Constitution and the laws are violated at every step the rebels takes. We demand that the Government shall protect loyal men in Tennessee, and give them the means of overcoming the rebels. If the rebels in the mountains that he (Johnson) should not go back and carry arms to the people of the State. He waited to carry deliverance to the brave people who were so downtrodden and oppressed. It may be too late, and they may be overcome. They may trample in the under foot, and change our Republic into sepulchers, but they never can drive us form the Union. No, never. The people of the villages and towns love the Government as their fathers never knew it. All they ask is that the Government give them means, and then they will defend themselves, and, if finally conquered, they intend to take the flag of freedom and place it on the summit of the loftiest and most majestic mountain to mark the spot where the ashes of liberty lingered, and wept for the last time before the last knell of a people once happy, free and strong. Can But the cause of freedom must triumph. Our fathers have gone up the graves of Washington and Lafayette, and let the age of diminished feet over those patriots? No! the people will rise in their might and avenge and prosecute the war, not for the subjugation of any of the institutions of the South, but for maintaining the supremacy of the Government and the Constitution. The Government cannot, must not fail. What though the flag was sullied the other day? If necessary to purify it, it will be washed in a sea of blood. The nation must be redeemed, and the cause must triumph on which rests the hope and freedom of the human race. It is closed with an appeal to the Government to save them from ruin, from the most corrupt and direful conspiracy ever seen in the world.

Mr. Johnson's Speech.

The brave Andrew Johnson of Tennessee addressed the Senate, last Saturday, for the first time this session, in an eloquent defence of the Union and the war policy of the Administration. It was the finest and the earnest ply of a plain, spoken Southern man, to the adroit special pleadings of Breckinridge, Polk and Bayard. He exhibited the baroness of Mr. Breckinridge's argument, wherein he condemned a violation of the letter of the Constitution on our part, while failing to allude, even, to the gross violation of the Constitution by the rebellious States; and he branded, as utterly hollow, the talk which we still hear of compromise and peace. The South have rushed upon their fate, says Johnson, and it is our part to go forward in the execution of a plain duty—to maintain the Union, vindicate the Constitution, and carry relief and deliverance to the oppressed minority in the Southern States. In conclusion he spoke of himself, Mr. Breckinridge, and the people of East Tennessee, as follows:

> If the Capital should be seized he thought that he could not sleep quiet here, and what new rights he had remaining would be better protected if he located in some more distant position. But there were others who, he believed, would be more comfortable. In the Presidential contest he had supported one of the distinguished sons of Kentucky because he thought him a Union man. Where is his eloquent voice now for the Union? Would to God that he was as good a Union man to-day as he (Johnson) thought he was when he supported him for the Presidency. He referred to the outrages committed on Union men in East Tennessee, when the State was delivered over to secession in defiance of the people of the State. The Constitution and the laws are violated at every step the rebels takes. We demand that the Government shall protect loyal men in Tennessee, and give them the means of overcoming the rebels. If the rebels in the mountains that he (Johnson) should not go back and carry arms to the people of the State. He waited to carry deliverance to the brave people who were so downtrodden and oppressed. It may be too late, and they may be overcome. They may trample in the under foot, and change our Republic into sepulchers, but they never can drive us form the Union. No, never. The people of the villages and towns love the Government as their fathers never knew it. All they ask is that the Government give them means, and then they will defend themselves, and, if finally conquered, they intend to take the flag of freedom and place it on the summit of the loftiest and most majestic mountain to mark the spot where the ashes of liberty lingered, and wept for the last time before the last knell of a people once happy, free and strong. Can But the cause of freedom must triumph. Our fathers have gone up the graves of Washington and Lafayette, and let the age of diminished feet over those patriots? No! the people will rise in their might and avenge and prosecute the war, not for the subjugation of any of the institutions of the South, but for maintaining the supremacy of the Government and the Constitution. The Government cannot, must not fail. What though the flag was sullied the other day? If necessary to purify it, it will be washed in a sea of blood. The nation must be redeemed, and the cause must triumph on which rests the hope and freedom of the human race. It is closed with an appeal to the Government to save them from ruin, from the most corrupt and direful conspiracy ever seen in the world.

Capt. Wadsworth.

The story set afloat by some of our city contemporaries that Capt. Wadsworth's company, Wyman's Regiment, had been taken prisoners, proves to be false. The intelligence was probably brought to the city by that "solitary horseman" in the employ of the Chicago *Times*, who, with the gift of ubiquity, telegraphs that enterprising journal from half a dozen places at once—from points as at Centreville, where there is no telegraph; from Fairfax, where none save Government dispatches are permitted to go over the line, as well as Washington and Cairo—all at the enormous cost of five dollars a day, the penny-a-liners who manufacture news in the office, being included in the bill.

Fitz Henry Warren.

It is said in the special dispatches from Washington to the New York *Herald*, that Fitz Henry Warren has left his place as chief of the New York *Tribune's* corps of correspondents, in consequence of the radical change in the policy of that paper. Mr. Warren has been offered an important military command, which may account for his withdrawal from the *Tribune* staff.

THE LATEST NEWS.

McClellan Reforming the Grand Army.

Organizing it into Brigades.

POLICE REGULATIONS ADOPTED.

The Situation of General Banks.

REINFORCED AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Rumors of Rebel Movements.

Lingering Apprehensions of Attack.

McDowell's Forthcoming Letter.

OUR OUTPOSTS ADVANCING!

The Rebel Camp Near the City.

Gen. Butler Turns Back 400 Slaves.

SOUTHERN SHIPBUILDERS TO BE ISSUED.

The Tariff Bill Passed the Senate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatches to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.

Gen McClellan was on the floor of the Senate for some time to-day.

STEAMERS AUTHORIZED.

The bill is passed by the House authorizing the construction of twelve side-wheel steamers of light draught and great speed. It appropriates twelve hundred thousand dollars for the purpose.

Mr. RICE, of Mass., in urging its passage, said that it was intended that they should draw but five or seven feet of water and carry one or two guns, and that their chief use would be in chasing privateers which might take refuge in shallow inlets.

IS THIS TRUE?

According to the Baltimore *Clipper*, General Butler returned four hundred slaves who came from Hampton to Fortress Monroe to seek his protection. The *Clipper* adds that the General puts negroes arrested as runaways, to work, and pays their masters for their services.

THE DISPATCH CRY.

The *Republican* of this morning concludes a paragraph, eulogistic of General McClellan, as follows: "We say now what we have never said before, 'forward to Richmond!'"

WHAT THE TROOPS DID.

A card from Hon. Charles H. Upton in this morning's *Intelligencer*, avows that our troops burned only three dwellings at Germantown, and destroyed no property belonging to loyal men.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

John C. Underwood of Virginia, is confirmed as Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

Massachusetts recommends Col. Hooker as Brigadier-General—he is an excellent officer, educated at West Point. He has spent the last eight or ten years on a prairie.

CAPTAIN FOX SICK.

President Hovey of the Illinois Normal University, has offered a regiment of professors and students, which is accepted.

SENT TO NEW YORK.

The Police Commissioners of Baltimore have been sent to Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

MORE RUMORS—BANKS' MOVEMENTS.

There are still rumors that the enemy have crossed and are preparing to cross the Potomac at Leesburg, with the intention of attacking Washington in the rear. There is reason to believe that Gen. Banks has detached a column to watch this apprehended movement. It is believed that here, opposite Harper's Ferry, and at Baltimore, there are not far from one hundred thousand troops.

M'CLELLAN'S MILITARY REFORMS.

Gen. McClellan's influence is felt more and more every day. Col. Andrew Porter, of the Sixteenth Infantry, who commanded the Second Brigade of Col. Hunter's division at Bull's Run, has been appointed Provost Marshal, and will have five companies of regulars to enforce order within the District. Provost Marshal is an officer or soldier will be permitted out of his quarters without written permission from the commander of his brigade. All regiments will be brigaded immediately, and each command put by itself.

Gen. McClellan's Chief of Staff will be Maj. Williams; Chief of Artillery, Major Barry; Supt. Henry F. Clark is placed at the head of the Subsistence Department.

CAPTURE OF REBEL PICKETS.

Several rebel pickets were captured near Falls Church this morning.

A REBEL BATTERY ON THE POTOMAC.

The Yankee and Reliance discovered ten rifled guns mounted at Potomac Creek, below Aquia Creek, in 2 batteries, and a regiment encamped near them. The vessels and batteries exchanged a few shots, one of which took effect in the Yankee's port wheel-house, inflicting no serious damage.

MORE REGIMENTS FOR GEN. BANKS.

Six regiments have joined Gen. Banks' command at Harper's Ferry, within thirty-six hours.

ARREST OF DISLOYAL EMPLOYES.

Nine persons employed at the Arsenal here were arrested this morning for complicity with the rebels, upon the information given to the House Committee, who are investigating the condition of the Departments. After the experience of the Administration with the shells full of saw dust, one is surprised that these men should not have been found out before.

MCDOWELL VS. GEN. SCOTT.

It is said that Gen. McDowell has prepared a Report in which he attempts to exonerate himself from blame by stating that he was assured by; the Commander-in-Chief, prior to the battle, that Johnston had not made and could not make a junction with Beauregard, and that Buffer would make a feint upon Norfolk so as to keep the troops there from going to Manassas.

TREASON IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Potter's report on the number of rebels still employed in the Departments, shows that the condition of things there was even worse than supposed. It is said that the War, Treasury and Interior Departments are particularly infested. The arrests made to-day were not at the Committee's instance, their note in Gen. Scott being intended only to cause the removal of soldiers from the Arsenal.

VOLUNTEER AIDS TO FREMONT.

Messrs. Starks, of Indiana, and Gorley, of Ohio, Member of the House, are to be volunteer aids to Gen. Fremont.

THE 26TH AT ALEXANDRIA.

The 26th New York Regiment is pushing forward from Alexandria. It has reached Cloyd's Mills.

OHIO BRIGADIER GENERALS.

The Ohio delegation has recommended, in their order, the following names for the Brigadier Generalships to be given to the three State: viz: Col. Steedman, Col. McCook, Gen. Bates, Col. Anson, Gen. Schleich, Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, and Col. Tyler.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 30, 1861.

The *Evening News* says that the steamer Manley was fired into yesterday, at Cape Girardeau, by a detachment of Col. Marsh's regiment, because the Manley paid no attention to warning shots, but headed to the opposite shore. Blank cartridges were fired first, and a volley of balls after.

Six steamboats hired by Government are, have been under steam all day waiting orders. Troops are leaving to-night southward. No passengers are allowed to be published.

The city swarms with traitors. Occasional disturbances are caused by the latter.

The rebels pretend to have private advices saying that Col. Brown leads the rebel troops on Bird's Point, twenty thousand strong.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

The Joint resolution approving acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. POMEROY spoke at length against the resolution, and said the President had no power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus or to authorize the Police Commissioners of Baltimore.

The resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

The Tariff bill was taken up and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howe, King, Lane of Ind., McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bowden, Bright, Bowlin, Carlile, Carlile, Davis, Hicks, Harris, Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Md., Latham, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thomson, Wall, Willey—24.

The bill to Suppress Insurrection was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL spoke in favor of it.

A Message from the House announcing the passage of the Tax bill, and a resolution to adjourn on Friday, was received. The Tax bill was then referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MCDOUGALL of California spoke at some length. He concurred with the President was satisfied in all he had done.

After further discussion the bill was postponed till to-morrow, and made the special order for one o'clock.

A Message was received from the House that they had disagreed to the amendment to the Tariff bill, and asked a Committee

Chicago Tribune

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AND

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Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

The Philadelphia North American, of which paper he is one of the proprietors, prints Mr. Harvey's defence against the charge urged upon him of giving the enemy information by telegraph of the intention of the Government to re-inforce Fort Sumter. We copy such parts of it as seem to be pertinent to the case on hand:

To those who know me personally, who have observed my unpretending career as a journalist for many years, and who are at all familiar with my principles and character, it is unnecessary to say that the charges are false in every particular. They will examine and pronounce for themselves upon the testimony of witnesses and documents which I have striven to give publicity to, and there is no moral incentive to earn the confidence and respect of our friends.

To those who do not know me personally, I am solicitous something more is due, and I rest my case upon the charges, as I have given them publicity in the columns of the Philadelphia Press, and upon the testimony of witnesses and documents which I have cited in their support.

While holding an official position I am precluded from making declarations which at present a satisfactory answer to those slanders.

In order to free myself in this respect, and to control the enemies who have thus pursued and persecuted me, I have taken the necessary steps to seek the most searching investigation at Washington, October 1st, and there to place my whole conduct in the fullest light. If any unfounded suspicion has been excited, any unkind impression created, which has caused any one, however, for an instant to think that I have been false to the trust reposed in me, I am willing to submit myself to the most searching scrutiny, and accept the verdict.

It is perfectly true, as well as understood by my friends, that I left Washington, both officially and personally, early in April last, to prevent the collision at Fort Sumter. I had good reason to believe that a peaceful solution of the difficulties could be effected, and accomplished the end intended. All the intelligence at the time I took this part that existed at Washington, and the so-called Confederate army, Beauregard and his gallant garrison, and the inauguration of the civil war which the reckless conspirators at Montgomery piloted to the verge of the precipice, were all known to me, and they only, are responsible before God and man.

The charges against me are false, and I can appeal to God again and fearlessly, for the rectitude of my intentions, and their purity and disinterestedness. And when we all meet before the bar of eternal justice, I am willing to abide the issue of my conduct, that the charges of my having willfully compelled most unnecessarily the necessity for the sufferings of many errors and infirmities, and the sacrifice of life will be established as this cruel calumny.

What Intoxicates in Paris will Kill in "Dixie."

[From Macmillan's Magazine for August.]

A gentleman, formerly editor of a newspaper, [We talked about the effects of the brutal shootings and stabbings which the mob, and the almost daily existence with regret, but he could devise no remedy. The dowdies have rushed in upon us, so that we can't master them. Then the powerful "Well, sir, as to the mere physical cowards of those who should administer the law, or the higher moral ones of public opinion, they are put down." "But how?" "Well, sir, while Lincoln is

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1861.

THE CITY.

ROBBERY ON WELLS STREET.—Last evening a countryman was robbed of a wallet containing $47, at a den on Wells street.

THE STARVING NORTH.—The receipts of Corn in this city for two days ending last night were 562,012 bushels, chiefly by Canal.

☞ The Campbells' Retreat, announced for this week, are postponed for the present. Due notice will be given of their opening for the fall season.

DICKENS' LAUREL.—"Great Expectations," by Charles Dickens, complete in one volume, for fifty cents, has been received by Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—In yesterday's Police Court, F. Hoffman was fined $10 and costs for selling liquor, and allowing billiards to be played in his saloon on North Clark st, on the Sabbath.

TRIFLES ABOUT.—The potograph and ambrotype rooms of S. Alschuler, 104 Lakestreet, was entered on Tuesday night, and cases, frames and gilt locket was taken from his show case; in all, value about twenty dollars.

SCOURING THE COUNTRY.—Recently in one invoice from Liverpool, there were received in this city 20,000 Bath brick, of the pattern familiar to housekeepers who have a care for their "shining blades."

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—Yesterday was a trying day, and we pitied our fat friends. The mercury rose far up into the nineties in the shade. The warmest day of the season thus far.

NO FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.—County Treasurer Boyden desires us to announce that in payment of county taxes there can be no postponement after this week. The sale must go forward without interruption, from Monday next.

THE YATES PHALANX.—Orders are daily expected from Washington directing the U. S. mustering officer to muster into service the companies of the Yates Phalanx. The regiment is to be quartered in the large upper hall of the Armory Building. Eight companies report themselves full.

MORE BURGLARIES.—Eight West Side residences have been entered and ransacked within the past few nights, among them the houses of Charles A. Eston, West Washington street, Isaac D. Guyer, 505 West Lake, and Mr. Tanner on West Randolph street. Several residents on West Lake street have been the victims of similar visits.

LAND DEPARTMENT CAR.—The I. C. R. R. Co., have just completed a very neat and convenient car for the use of the Officers of the Land Department. It is of the usual length, with a bed room 9 by 18 in the center, with lounges, extension tables, closets, wash-rooms, etc., complete.

[DOTTZRER'S ANTI-FRICTION R. R. JOURNAL BOX.—A set of these boxes, for using water as a lubricator, has been placed beneath a car on the Galena Railroad, and was run a few miles on that road, on trial, yesterday. Several officers of the road and other Railroad men accompanied the train, and were perfectly satisfied with its working.

THE DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—There are a few detachments of the Douglas Brigade in the camp which the Irish Brigade occupied, and is anticipated in a few days there will be a full complement of men to form the Regiment. There are required a few good mechanics for the Sappers and Miners' Corps. All mechanics out of employ will do well to come forward immediately and enlist in the Douglas Brigade.

DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—E. D. Swartwou, formerly of New York, has been appointed Quartermaster of the Douglas Brigade. The United States mustering officer, Capt. W. H. T. Webb, 18th Infantry, mustered into service at Camp Douglas yesterday, the "arrivals since Monday, among them the Elgin Washington Light Guards, Capt. Tazewell. Capt. Butts, of De Kalb, will bring a company of picked men for the Douglas Brigade this week.

THE LATE POISONING CASE.—An investigation of the lately reported case of poisoning in the family of Mr. Parmelee, on Washington street, shows that through the carelessness of a dealer, arsenic was supplied instead of cream of tartar, whereby a family of fourteen persons came near being killed. As it resulted the quantity of poison used in the preparation of some biscuit was too small to produce anything more serious than a brief illness to some of the victims. It was a narrow escape however.

Dr. Lisbnitz says that cutting the hair close to the head, a custom which is now in vogue, causes the sap which is destined to feed the roots of the hair, thus giving that unpalatable peculiarity of appearance, which is noticed in those whose heads have been cropped.

We publish the above for the especial benefit of our friends just now numerously wearing their hair very tight. If Dr. Lisbnitz says true there is just now an alarming tendency of sap to the brains of a liberal share of community, and "stupidity peculiarities" will increase this summer beyond all precedent. Gentlemen with sand papered heads will pot be warned in time. *Verdum sap.*

AN IMMENSE PUMP.—The Commissioners of the Cincinnati Water Works have now in course of construction, at the Niles Works, a direct double-acting steam engine, the cylinder of which is to have a bore of 100 inches, and a stroke of 15 feet, to drive a pump having a capacity to lift twenty-four million gallons every twenty four hours. The three engines now in use have together a capacity of half a million gallons per hour, but proving insufficient to supply the demand for water, the larger one has been deemed necessary, and the three smaller ones will be held as a reserve power.

THE FOX RIVER REGIMENT.—The good folks in Kane County are wide awake and zealous to see the Government supported. A meeting was held at Geneva on Monday, when it was announced that the regiment had been accepted, and was ordered to report to Gen. Fremont in Missouri. This was received with great enthusiasm. The regiment will be immediately enrolled. Fifteen companies have been already offered. Only those will be accepted that can be filled at once. Aurora sends two companies. A company of her three months men, belonging to the 7th Illinois regiment posted through this city on their return to Aurora, on Monday evening. They will most of them at once re-enlist in the new regiment. Maj. Nicholas Grunsel of Aurora, now of the 7th Ill. regiment is spoken of as Colonel, and Capt. S. S. Jocelyn of Elgin, also of the 7th, as Lieut. Col. A noble body of men may be expected to result from this movement in Old Kane.

THE INFANTS IN ARMS.—The boys from the plankers up the roundabout age, are breaking out with the scarlet fever all over the country. We shall be better informed when we say the fever for scarlet caps, and flannel Zouave trousers. In this city there are several whole companies we know of, whom but for the present paroxysm of the whooping cough, in commands would be ready for service. Well, the war may last until some of these little fellows get their epaulette. As we hope by that time to have to outgrown our political brigadiers, and holding colonels, it will do no harm to let these brief soldier commence their military education. And talking of this, the Philadelphia boys outdrum, and otherwise outdo the youngsters in Chicago. Only the latter we have just seen. Walsh, on Custom House Place, has just received an invoice of them, and one dollar will buy a full suit. We warrant the infantry columns will fill up space when once these come to be seen about town.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LANDLORDS.—We have an ordinance which we are glad to see is being enforced. It lays the heavy responsibility of nuisances upon the responsible party, namely the owner of the premises. Under this ordinance, a well known citizen and house owner was yesterday arraigned in the Police Court, and a protracted hearing held. We mention no names in this instance, for the result was an acquittal, the Court finding no reason to believe that the landlord knew the character of his tenants, and on the contrary it was in testimony that he ordered the strictest vigilance to close only proper visits. The business is a disreputable one, and we have no sympathy for it, however, and we are glad to see a move made to close it. There are citizens selling liquor without license, who would not have to be put out among their own houses to collect their rents. All such during the vagrancy clause should be severely punished, for the necessary laws exist and have only to be executed.

Grand Restoration and Tea Bee.

The First Baptist Church and Congregation, (and all their friends and acquaintances are invited to go along,) commencing their festival in their normal capacities and Tin Ne, in Lake Station, on Thursday, August 1st.

The ride of about forty miles, occupying one hour and a half, is over one of the finest roads in the country, the Michigan Central. The grove is unsurpassed by any within an equal distance from Chicago, and has been fitted up with special reference to pic nic parties, with swings, seats, tables, etc. The grounds for ball playing are ample, and besides all these a beautiful river is "gliding gently through," abounding with fish; and boats will be in attendance to accommodate those who may wish to join in the sports of rowing or angling. The bushes near by are said to hang full of berries, which ought to be ripe by this time.

The cars will leave the Central Depot at the foot of Lake street, at 9 o'clock, and stop at the Round House to accommodate those who live in the Southern part of the city. Tickets for the round trip, 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children; can be had at Keen's, Tomlinson & Church's, Goodman & Kinsley's book stores, and on the cars.

Our Home Military.

It is a just source of pride the results our press compositors have attained, by a faithful and thorough observance and use of drill hours for the past three months. Some time since we referred to the fact that several of these compositors were moving in the matter of organizing a full regiment in this city. The companies which have signified their willingness to join in the new regiment are as follows:

The Chicago Light Guard, Capt. Philip Wadsworth.
The Anderson Rifles, Capt. S. B. Raymond.
The Hunter Advance, Capt. A. S. Shadbourne.
The McClellan Vanguard, Capt. D. D. Bradley.
The Scammel Light Infantry, Capt. John A. Baldwin.
The Chicago City Guard, Capt. J. M. Loomis.
The Wentworth Light Infantry, Captain N. F. Rahn.

In addition to the above, there are four companies, which have been organized some time, and are already quite proficient in the manual, which it is thought will vote to enter the regiment. They are the following:

The Bryan Light Guard, Capt. George Lutz.
The Chicago Chimney Corps, Capt. S. S. Perry.
The Ellsworth Zouaves, Capt. Brand.
The Tremont Fencibles, Capt. Rose.

The average number of men in each company is about 70, and accessions are received nearly every drill night. The muster rolls of these companies have been forwarded to the Adjutant General, and the order for a regimental election is expected soon. When the regiment is fully organized it is the intention to tender its services to the Government.

The Colored Question.

I would not attempt to blot out the distinction which God has placed upon them.—*Citizen's" Letter to the Journal.*

We are greatly afraid that this "Citizen" belongs after all to a very large class of citizens, among whom widely various practices prevail as to the colored race, all tending to the degradation and debasement of the descendants of Ham. This pious yearning to keep intact the curse of Canaan, is entirely in accord with the same favor and devotion to all the mandates of the Almighty would make this a better world and bring on the Millenium at once.

"Citizen" in Chicago would be very careful not to blot out "the distinction," but if we do not misjudge his leanings he is one of the pickets of the main body, equally earnest to preserve the curse of Ham, who can show the liberal results of a century's work in "blotting out distinctions" of color at least.

The opinessors of the colored race in America have ever considered it a lamer and an outer wall, to the colored race a barrier from the rights of man. The lamer ring find no service that the race of Ham can render, too intimate to be tolerated, from that of the nursing "*Mommy*" of the young Southern scion, to the concubinage which whitewashes each succeeding generation of blacks into a lighter tint. The outer barrier is one between the wind and whose gentility the black man must not come. Among these latter there is a distressingly acute perception of the odor exhaled from black skins, a taste perpetually shocked by kinky locks, and skins and heads of variance with the Anglo Saxon standard. We are afraid that "Citizen" speaks from the outer wall, and that some members of the Board of Education cast their votes from such a standpoint. They wish to "keep up the distinction."

CRUEL AND DARING KNAVERY.—On Monday afternoon, a well dressed man, a stranger, went hurriedly to the door of the residence of Mrs. Costello, on Custom House Place, near the Works, No. 40 Bremer avenue, on the North Side, and told Mrs. Costello that her husband had been caught in the machinery at the Water Works, and as was feared, fatally injured, and desired his wife and children to come down at once. Mrs. Costello was in feeble health, and of course greatly distressed by such intelligence, yet without delay, took the children and made all haste to get to the Works, where she was surprised, but agreeably relieved to find her husband about his avocations as usual, no accident of the kind reported having occurred. Angry at the cruel fraud, and suspicious as to its object, Mr. Costello went to his house as speedily as possible, and found that the cold blooded knave who had brought the story, had already effected his purpose of robbing the house of $300 in gold, which he must have known was in Mr. Costello's possession. The perpetrator of a double outrage of this kind is a desirable man to have about the city, though we should be willing to see him safely in store at Joliet, for a term of years. No clue has been gained as to the robber.

POLICE COURT.—In this tribunal yesterday F. Heinzleman arrested by order of Mayer Ramsey for maliciously driving nails in the sidewalk to tear ladies dresses, as stated in our last issue, was fined $5 and costs.

—The Scammel fraternity were more than usually well represented by vessel captains who were fined $6 each for being intoxicated, and two sailors on a like sprce paid two dollars. We don't choose to blow on Jack this time.

—A dwarf son of the land of the olive and the vine, was found supine and senseless, drunk, on State street, and was fined $2. He could not speak English, but it requires no training to respond to the thirty rod whisky of our streets.

—Thomas Ross was drunk, and in that state robbed of $20, in bills. The Court took the rest of his pile $3 for safe keeping.

—Two women, Bridget Nichols and Mary Cay indulged in a spree and a free fight, in which Bridget knocked Mary down with a shovel. She was fined $25.

CHICAGO COURT RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, JULY 30—BEFORE JUDGE DRUMMOND.

No. 26—Griswold vs. Hazlehurst. Verdict of not guilty. Motion for new trial.

No. 69—T. C. Merrill vs. E. T. Russell et al. Default and order to master. Master in favor of the defendants. Set for hearing as to the rest.

No. 113—Dunne to be entered as proposed.

No. 207—T. Peabody et al vs. Daniel H. Ball. Default. Clerk assessed damages. Judgment $1,260 35.

No. 208—Shirrell vs. S. Dills. Entered by agreement.

No. 213—Henry Van Pfaff vs. Richard Gregg. Electment. Jury waved. Case submitted to Court. Taken under advisement, will leave to file written arguments.

No. 214—T. P. Loyd vs. H. Ward et al. Electment. Trial. Verdict of guilty as to N; not guilty as to S. Motion for new trial.

Adjourned to July 31st, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

WAR MEETING.—The committee of thirty, appointed by the citizens of Chicago in April last to take measures to aid in maintaining the war and provide for the support of families of soldiers in this city, are requested to meet Thursday, July 31st, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Supervisors' room, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M. Important business will be brought before the meeting, and a full attendance is requested. SAMUEL HOARD,
Sec'y Finance Committee.

Pugilists, Attention!

VOLUNTEERS WANTED for Co. A, YATES PHALANX.—The regiment is accepted by the War Department and ordered into service. Recruiting orders in Washington. No pains will be spared by the officers of the regiment to procure the best material to be had in the country. Apply at the recruiting office No. 121 Clark street, or to the commander of Company A.

CAPT. C. H. DENNEY,
1st Lieut. L. H. MARSH
2d Lieut. H. GRAY.

☞ Company A, of the Yates Phalanx, are in want of a few good men to fill up the company to its maximum.

GAS FIXTURES.—$20,000 worth of new styles must be sold within sixty days. 122 Lake street.
H. M. WILMARTH.

A. F. CRESSEY, 31 South Water street, corner of Wabash Avenue, Distiller of Alcohol, and exirt fine CRESSEY'S BOURN, distilled fresh every day. Purchasers who desire it may have their casks filled, and allowed one dollar each for barrels.

The deodorized Spirits made at this establishment is a superior article for the manufacture of COLOGNES.

July 16,'61. 1w

GARDEN HOSE of the best quality may be had in any quantity, sized and ready for use, at the Rubber Depot, 122 Randolph street—Allegheny Block.
JOSLIN.

☞ Cook & McLain, 49 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Coat's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in Sunday's paper. adv.

MONETARY

TUESDAY EVENING, July 30, 1861.

The improving sentiment of the community, noted yesterday, especially among the producing classes, is becoming more and more apparent. They can readily obtain all the advances they need. In fact they begin to be noticed confidentially as desirable in the making of loans. The State Banks of Iowa, Indiana and Ohio, and the Canada banks are all anxious to secure a circulation; so with the low rates of exchange now ruling and likely to prevail for some time to come, a circulation here will be decidedly valuable. The strongest desire is plainly to aid men their Western friends a thousand miles from where it is issued will now buy New York Exchange at par, while at home 1 per cent p. am. is the rate. This state of things does not indicate that the money is not perfectly good; but arises from causes not generally understood here. It shows first that currency is scarce and N. Y. exchange is plenty in this market. Another thing. Some years since the Canadian Parliament passed a law that the banks might redeem their bills in sovereigns, if we mistake not at $4.86 — When exchange on London at New York costs $1.09 the Canadian banks prefer to redeem their bills by draft on New York at ¼ ⅛ but when it falls to $1.08@1.07 as now, the Montreal bankers take advantage of the times to redeem in sovereigns as put up the price of N. Y. Exchange. Like good fellows they generally do not oppress the public, by putting the rates up enormously; but understand the Yankee trick of making all the money they can profitably to themselves whenever the opportunity offers. The relative condition of things in Montreal and Chicago offers a fine leaf for bankers there to make money by circulating here; but it would be well for them to act discreetly. It is not unlikely that foreign exchange will be considerably higher within the next few months. Our imports have been very light, and stocks of foreign goods small here. The wants of cities of our market will be likely to demand larger orders from abroad. We are shipping only breadstuffs, cotton being "contraband;" and hence it would be well to anticipate a rise in the price of foreign exchanges. If at the same time the price of N. Y. exchange should advance here the Canada Banks might find themselves very uncomfortably short, for their bills would rush home in tremendous packages. The Canada bankers would do well therefore to keep a dollar in some form in their vaults for every dollar they have in circulation. We know a single firm here that within the last few weeks has put in circulation some $300,000 of Canada currency. Of course it is good; but those who issue it, should be prepared for any contingency that may arise in the commerce of the country.

These words of caution should not be lost on the banks of our neighboring States, whose bills are obtaining a wide and, to them, a valuable circulation in Illinois. We heard to-day that one of them is offering to loan on call at 1 per cent. If this time is at least one, and we should say two, months too long. It won't do, gentlemen. Sixty days is ample time for all our business men to convert all their shipments into money. If trade, then, warrants a new loan, it can then be properly and safely made. Let us have no more easier expansions—a state of things which competition among bankers to obtain a circulation is but too apt to produce.

New York exchange continues abundant. On the Board of Trade, it was sold to-day freely at par for approved currency, though sometimes, per cago, ¼ per cent. premium was obtained. The banks sell freely at ¼c. For coin, ¼ to ¼ per cent. discount was obtained. This is a most desirable state of things, showing that Chicago is no longer bound over to the Canada influence, in connection with currency. If our people act with discretion, and demand, if they take bills at all, only those that they know to be sound and controvertible at not over ¼c premium, or what would be better still, specie—real money—we may for all time to come be free from such ruinous, degrading bondage. We have again and again entreated our readers to pursue this policy indexibly, and it is to be hoped our warnings will be heeded.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are to-day's quotations of the New York Stock market:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	79¾	79¾
Erie	20¾	20¾
Rock Island	59	59
Burlington	59	59
Michigan Central	64¾	64¾
Cleveland & Toledo		
Illinois Central		
Hudson River	23¾	
Georgia 6s	87	
Louisiana 6s	69	
Tennessee 6s	43	42¾
Missouri 6s	43	44
Virginia 6s	49¾	49¾
North Carolina 6s	60¾	

Market—First board, dull; second board, dull.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 30, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—During the past week a large quantity of rain has fallen, accompanied with severe storms, which in some places has laid the ripening crops, but without any material damage. The weather has been moderately warm, and to-day it is decidedly hot, but clear and dry. The winter wheat throughout the Northwest is all harvested, and in many sections of the country spring wheat has been cut, as well as oats.

With regard to the yield of wheat this year, accounts differ very materially; but this much is certain: it has not been damaged to any great extent, either by rust or blight, and the probability is that there will be nearly if not quite an average crop. The winter wheat is threshing out well, and we see accounts from sections where it will average twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre—in other places, fifteen to twenty bushels. The quality, too, is excellent. The corn crop looks well, and promises a great yield in the central and southern portions of Illinois; while in the northern part of the State and in Wisconsin, it is thriving, though somewhat late. The oat crop is good, but the breadth sown was less than last year. Barley is also light, but it looks well.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce during the past week by Lake, Canal and Railways, with comparative statements:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending July 27.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	20,997	788,311	698,541
Wheat, bu	208,051	5,800,381	1,730,097
Corn, bu	1,087,540	13,272,981	10,000,000
Oats, bu	61,050	2,004,000	671,340
Rye, bu	.....	248,963	20,586
Barley, bu	850	248,963	20,586
Seeds, lbs	.....	3,260,905	2,930,554
Provisions, lbs	1,157	190,161	153,916
Lard, lbs	.....	4,000	1,104
Pork, bbls	.....	12,340	13,704
Cut Meats, lbs	.....	5,313,005	4,766,000
Lard, lbs	612	5,974,205	3,942,948
Tallow, lbs	1,025	260,480	189,840
Hides, No	1,200	168,063	96,000
Dres'd Hogs, No	.....	144,115	45,200
Beef Cattle, No	.....	4,084	4,012
Hides, lbs	29,544	4,595,307	3,619,340
Wool, lbs	16,518	150,367	134,916
Lumber, M	4,300	104,227	116,000
Shingles, No	420,000	26,155,750	24,500,000
Lath, No	660,000	8,000,000	7,500,000
Timber, M	400	1,500,000	1,500,000
Posts, No	4,000	201,000	200,000
Salt, bbls	.....	20,000	20,000
Wood, cords	.....	2,000	2,000
Staves, No	50,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Bbls. Hds	3,900	73,149	41,000
Highwines, bbls	7,127	47,207	45,000
Fish, pkgs	713	18,766	18,000
Butter, lbs	40,200	255,165	175,337
Dried Fruit, lbs	6,015	5,896,948	1,068,091
Broom Corn, lbs	2,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Broom Corn, lbs	81,000	909,851	57,314
Coal, tons	2,000	20,000	20,000

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The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barly bu.
Galena	200	2,000	27,000	1,000	500	500
Chicago	1,000	17,000	45,000	2,000	500	500
Rock Island	200	1,000	5,000	1,000	.....	.....
Peoria	100	1,000	5,000	1,000	.....	.....
Illinois River	100	1,000	5,000	1,000	.....	.....
Toledo	1,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	.....	.....
Detroit	1,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	.....	.....
Cleveland	1,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	.....	.....
Total	4,600	69,000	174,000	21,000	1,000	1,000

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barly bu.
To Buffalo	1,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	.....	.....
To Port Colborne	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Kingston	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elsewhere	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,000	120,000	20,000	5,000	.....	.....

The receipts of produce to-day were very heavy —embracing 1,087 bush Corn, 61,050 bu wheat, 850 bu corn, 29,979 bu oats, 25 bu rye, 25 kinds of grain and 1,200 head of cattle.

This exhibit, along with the news by the steamer which arrived yesterday afternoon, tended to depress the market for breadstuffs, and prices were a shade lower.

There was but little inquiry for Flour, and the market was dull and heavy—with sales of about 1,500 bbls at $4.00@4.05 for fair to good spring extras, and $4.10@4.20 for superfine. The stock of flour is now comparatively light, and this tends to render holders firm.

There was a good shipping inquiry for wheat, and buyers had the advantage, and Spring grades declined 1@2c per bushel—about 20,000 bushels having changed hands at 91@92c for N. W. Club; 91¾ @92c for No. 1 Spring; and 89@90c for No. 2 Spring. Winter wheat was in fair request, and for white 93@94c was paid; light amber sold at 91@92c; and No. 2 Red at 88@89c per bushel.

The heavy receipts of Corn caused a depression in the market at the opening—buyers insisting on a material reduction in prices; but during a good part of the day the market ruled firm, and was quite active at a decline of scarcely ½c per bu; but buyers still refused to pay former prices. The transactions amounted to about 200,000 bushels, at 34½c for No. 2 Canal and River Mixed; 35c for Canal Mixed in store; and 35¼@35½c for Sound in store—the market closing steady.

There was less enquiry for oats, and the market declined ½c,—with light sales at 16½c in store. Rye was sold at 30c. Barley was in demand at 40c for No. 2 in store. High prices were given—what rates at 44c per gallon. There is nothing doing in provisions.

Freights to-day were ½@¾c lower—the engagements being at 5@5½c for corn and 8½c for wheat to Buffalo; 9c for wheat to Kingston; and 10c for wheat to Oswego.

CANALS AND GOVERNMENT.—To-day there were shipped at the Chicago, Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh R. R. yards, upwards of 600 head of good beef cattle for Government by Mr. John Hancock. Besides these there were shipped yesterday, chiefly on by putting the rates up enormously; but understand the Yankee trick of making all the money they can profitably to themselves whenever the opportunity offers. The relative condition of things in Montreal and Chicago offers a fine leaf for bankers there to make money by circulating here; but it would be well for them to act discreetly. It is not unlikely that foreign exchange will be considerably higher within the next few months. Our imports have been very light, and stocks of foreign goods small here. The wants of cities of our market will be likely to demand larger orders from abroad. We are shipping only breadstuffs, cotton being "contraband;" and hence it would be well to anticipate a rise in the price of foreign exchanges. If at the same time the price of N. Y. exchange should advance here the Canada Banks might find themselves very uncomfortably short, for their bills would rush home in tremendous packages. The Canada bankers would do well therefore to keep a dollar in some form in their vaults for every dollar they have in circulation. We know a single firm here that within the last few weeks has put in circulation some $300,000 of Canada currency. Of course it is good; but those who issue it, should be prepared for any contingency that may arise in the commerce of the country.

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Dried Fruit, lbs	6,015	5,896,948	1,068,091
Broom Corn, lbs	2,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Broom Corn, lbs	81,000	909,851	57,314
Coal, tons	2,000	20,000	20,000

The following

General Notices.

FOUND—On the 19th instant, ...

NOTICE.—There will be a ...

CASH FOR REAL ESTATE.—...

WORTH YOUR NOTICE. ...

ATTENTION, SCAMMON LIGHT INFANTRY.—...

TO SHIPPERS OF LUMBER AND SALT.—...

TWELFTH STREET WOOD YARD. ...
D. M. ELDRED,
Dealer in WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Office and Yard Twelfth street, near the foot of Sherman.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IF ALONZO B. BROOKS or the ...

NOTICE.—Any one wishing to ...

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE. ...

BILLIARDS.—Peremptory Sale ...

BANK OF BLOOMINGTON. ...
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.
JOHN GOLD,
Will do Notes on presentation at the Counter.
J. E. ROBINSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—All persons having ...

LUMBER!—All kinds exchanged ...

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES. ...

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave Suburban Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
CHICAGO EXPRESS daily (except Sundays), at 8:00 A. M. Arrive at Cairo at 5:15 P. M.
The only line running Pullman's Palace Cars to Cairo.
ACCOMMODATION every day (except Sundays), at 4:30 P. M. Arrive at Cairo at 10:30 A. M.
Through Tickets to all points South and Southwest can be procured at the Company's Office, 63 Lake street, Tremont House, and at the Depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination.
Fare as low as by any other route.
For Tickets and information apply at the office in the Depot, foot of Lake street.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC., At 139 Lake Street. ...

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Oils, Tallow, Lard and Rosin. ...

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM ...

COOPERAGE.—...

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles ...

Groceries, Provisions, &c. ...

RIO COFFEE. ...
500 Bags RIO COFFEE, ...
M. C. HILL,
No. 3 Board of Trade Building.

250 Bbls. REFINED SUGARS. ...

400 CASES TOBACCO. ...

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COM. ...

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL. ...

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS. ...

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. ...

LARGE OIL SMALL ORDERS ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Delivered in city, per week ..... $ .10
Delivered in city, per year 5.00
Tri-Weekly Tribune, per year 3.00
Tri-Weekly Tribune, per six months 1.50
Weekly Tribune, per year 2.00
Five Copies, and 1 to getter up of club 8.00
Additional copies to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1861.

ILLINOIS TROOPS.

The Secretary of War has accepted thirteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and one of artillery, tendered by Governor Yates, in addition to the previous enlistments from Illinois. This will make a force of *thirty regiments* of three years' men from *our State*, or *thirty-one* if the extra brigade of Gen. Prentiss is filled up by enlistment, as we have no doubt it will be. The Yates Phalanx, Douglas Brigade and Northwestern Rifle Regiment are not included in this reckoning.

THE BEVERLY PRISONERS.

It is with a feeling of deep sadness that the sad news brought by the Barker dispatches last night, that Gen. McClellan, confidence to positive orders from Gen. though much against his own judgment, released all the prisoners taken at Rich Mountain, one thousand in number, on parole of honor.

The cartels were conducted a considerable distance from camp by the Barker Dragoons and Cincinnati Cavalry, and set at liberty. They returned the favor by shooting four of the Cincinnatians as soon as they were released.

BARKER'S DRAGOONS.

This fine company of cavalry, which left our city in April, returned last evening from Virginia, where they were engaged in the battle of Rich Mountain and other important victories, under Gen. McClellan. They have come home to obedient to the order of the Adjutant General, having all these months' troops to be mustered out of service at the expiration of their term of enlistment. We understand that it is the intention of the majority of the company to re-enlist for the war. Gen. McClellan has ordered Capt. Barker to retain his horses and armament, and fill up his company forthwith, and report to him at Washington as soon as possible.

MISSOURI.

The Missouri Convention has kept the ball rolling and completed the good work at last. On Tuesday it declared the offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State vacant, by a vote of 56 to 25, and on Thursday, it elected HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Governor, WILLARD P. HALL Lieut. Governor, and MORDECAI OLIVER Secretary of State by a unanimous vote—the small opposition minority not voting. The pro-Secession Legislature was also declared vacant, and the Convention was called in the first place by Claib. Jackson & Co., for the purpose of taking the State out of the Union—a thing they would not legally dare have put Claib. Jackson himself out of—a thing they could legally do, and North Missouri is in the hands of loyal men. The government of the State is loyal and true to the Constitution, and beyond the duty of protecting her border from incursions of savages from Tennessee, Arkansas and the Indian country, the Federal Government will not be required to maintain an army within her boundaries.

The act of the Legislature calling the Convention directed the latter body to take "such action as the interests and welfare of the State might require." Right nobly have they performed this duty!

THE LOSS AT BULL'S RUN.

The special correspondents of the New York papers persist in telegraphing that the killed and wounded on our side at Bull Run will not exceed 500, and generally fix the same dispatch contradict it by stating that several regiments lost half their number each.

It is known that 300 of our wounded were in the hospitals of the rebels, and more are in the hospitals about Washington. Not less than 400 of our men were killed or mortally wounded in the battle, which makes our loss in killed and wounded at least 1,000 men. To this add 600 for prisoners and 400 for missing, and the total is covered. The enemy had more killed and wounded, than our side, but lost few prisoners. They suffered to the extent of 500 killed, 1,000 wounded and 100 prisoners. Some rebel accounts place their loss at 2,500 men. Our troops fired slowly but accurately, and in close hand to hand fighting proved to be the best men. They fought mostly under cover, guided by weeds, entrenchments and masked batteries. And it was only when they were stormed out of these strongholds, or ventured into the open field to meet our lines, that the Northern boys got a chance to draw a bead on the enemy. When the opportunity presented itself they made it count. They were not panic stricken. Some day not far distant the slave-drivers will be caught when no one is looking, and their bodies will screen the Minie bullet and cold steel from the question of Northern and Southern pluck forever at rest.

Small Treasury Notes.

An amendment to one of its bills, on Monday, the Senate proposes to authorize the issue of Treasury notes in denominations as low as five dollars. The House has not yet acted on the proposition, but it will undoubtedly do so. Notes of this denomination will circulate as paper, and often more conveniently than those of larger sums.

Shelbyville, Missouri.

We have received a document from a number of citizens of Shelbyville, Missouri, on the subject of the expulsion of one William Jones, a school teacher, from that place, on account of his devotion to the Union. The document avers that there has been no school in that town of that name in Shelbyville, or Shelby county, during the past ten years, and that Jones has ever been expelled from Shelbyville, or on account of his Union sentiments, or any other reason. The signatures are certified to by the Clerk of the County Court under his official seal, and bear the certificates of the present and past School Commissioners, accompanied by a separate and distinct statement. With this evidence before us we are compelled to believe that we were imposed upon by the said "Wm. Williams," and can be entertained to us what purported to be a school teacher's certificate from the county authorities of Shelby county.

The document referred to above asserts further that Shelbyville is a Union town by a decided majority.

The Irish Brigade.

Capt. McGuire, of Company B, Irish Brigade, leaves to-night, in charge of Jefferson City and the 27th ult., from which it appears the Brigade have not been in any favorable position on the convention of citizens by the patriotic, discipline and soldierly qualities of the Irish Brigade, a rebel encampment, is about fifteen miles southeast of Jefferson City.

Gen. McClellan's Body Guard.

The N. Y. Herald, July 31:

Capt. Cooper, who have acted as body guard to Gen. McClellan through the campaign in Western Virginia, reached Washington on Monday evening. They number about one hundred and fifty, with Sharp's breech-loading carbines, and wear a handsome uniform for the war. They are commanded by Capt. Cooper, a wealthy banker, who donated the whole of the uniforms and equipments. The officers' tent is used by Gen. McClellan himself as all other tents have been given to the soldiers. The Prince de Joinville is not a man who would be willing to save him from the fate of Napoleon, for they left him and one corduroy tent for the accommodation of the Prince and his staff. Nevertheless, the Prince came over the United States

COL. WYMAN'S REGIMENT.

Another Skirmish—Capt. Blanchard of DuPage in the Fight—The Rebels Routed, etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
CAMP BOYLE, Mo., 12th Ill., Regiment, July 25th, 1861.

Last night brought intelligence of another skirmish about ten miles from this point, between a party of Home Guards under Capt. Cox, a farce necessitated. The whole number of the Home Guards was but twenty-four, while the enemy's strength was nearly four times as great. One man was killed on our side, and three on the other. Three of the enemy were captured, but the Home Guards suffered no loss except in the one man killed. He was brought to Rolla on a litter, and will be buried to-day.

This company of Capt. Bowen's was a mounted company that had accompanied Capt. Blanchard on this expedition, and had been detached and sent forward for the purpose of attacking Lemot and his force. They were divided into two squads, of twelve men each, and finding the object of their pursuit in a position, some little distance from the road, did not hesitate to engage him, though the advantage of numbers was plainly on the side of the enemy.

Capt. Blanchard heard the firing in the distance, and though his men were exhausted by a hard march on one of the hottest days of summer, yet as soon as the words "double quick march" were heard, they broke for the woods in the direction of the firing. They came out at Lenox's house, but no enemy was to be seen. Just then the order for the retreat was sent that Capt. Bowen was surrounded by a hundred secessionists. Again the command being given the same eagerly started on a run and did not stop till they came to the scene of the fight.

When they arrived, Capt. Bowen was in the middle of the clearing with only seven men, while around on the edges of the pasture were the enemy. But as soon as the relief party was seen, they broke for cover, and though hotly pursued, succeeded in escaping. One corporal, a brigade of Gen. Prentiss is filled up by enlistment, as we have no doubt it will be. The Yates Phalanx, Douglas Brigade and Northwestern Rifle Regiment are not included in this reckoning.

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MR. RUSSELL'S LETTER FROM CAIRO.

The following is Mr. Russell's letter to the London *Times*, from Cairo, descriptive of the sights and sounds at Camp Defiance:

A few hours took me out of the southern camps to the Federalist position; but scenes less sublime than I had witnessed in Dixie were there, and I must say, from what I have seen, there is far more harmony and forbearance shown by the United States authorities to the rebels than the latter exhibit towards those who are in favor of Federal principles, which, by a curiously described down South as "abolitionism." On landing on the levee of Cairo, the passengers went where they listed, and a very strong secessionist from New Orleans, who had travelled with me in the train going north on "business," passed through the Federal lines—as he let me know at once—without the smallest hesitation or question. Cairo consists of a few streets of mud running out in the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio, in the shape of a horizontal <. The tops of certain unimportant-looking houses appear above the bank, and one tall hotel rises aloft near the sharp end, before which the United States' flag floats with all its thirty-four stars. At the angle there is an earthwork, which is not yet complete, but which will soon be finished, in very good order. It is a redan or rather a fleche following the line of the banks, with a good profile and command—a regular field-work—and counter-scarp. The delta is strongly occupied by Illinois volunteer forces, with two field batteries and several guns of position. On the opposite shore of the Mississippi, in Missouri, is a detached post, with field intrenchments held by a regiment composed of Germans. Poles, Hungarians, under Col. Schuttner, about 1,000 strong, and several pieces of light artillery. Tents are also seated on the Kentucky side of the banks of each river, but on the bank of the Ohio, opposite to Cairo, the soil is tabooed. That is the "sacred soil" of Kentucky, and Berlak Magoffin has warned the United States and Confederate States off his premises. It is my belief, however, that Columbus will not be long unoccupied. The Kentuckians opposite Cairo are very strong secessionists.

In the hollow between the levees of the rivers is "Camp Defiance," which must be the last of operations of any force proceeding down the Mississippi.

The bulk of the troops are encamped in wooden sheds, provided with bertha like those in a ship, which are disposed longitudinally, so as to afford the maximum of ventilating room. The tents are also generally facing the inward side of the levees, the tops of which are broad enough to serve as carriage roads, and are high enough for temporary purposes, but would not do for a heightened residence. There can be no drainage on the ground on which they stand; below the water level. The mud is not deep enough and level enough—the bottom of a swamp which the troops have cleared, cutting down trees and excavating stumps with great difficulty and labor.

JUNE 21.

I visited the earth works at the end of the levee. The work I found to be rather "scrappy" with guns, but it gives promise of such strength as to enable the occupants to command the approaches by land. The armament is quite adequate to all purposes, and consists of one 8 inch howitzer, two 24 pounder rifled guns, two 32 pounders, some light 6r guns, the whole being dominated by a 10 inch columbiad in the centre, on a circular traversing slide, not yet mounted. The magazine is bomb proof, and the whole is a creditable set and best I have seen in the States. The practice I saw with a field-piece from the work at a target distant two hundred yards off, in order to try ricochet fire, was very good, means bad, and would have speedily sunk a boat in the line of fire. Whenever a steamer is made out approaching Cairo, a gun is fired from one or other of the ports. The steamer then gives the private signal agreed upon, and if she does not answer, is fired into and brought to by a round shot. In the evening, as I was walking up and down the levee with Col. Wyman, a steamer bearing lights came down the river. Cairo consists of a few streets of mud running out in the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio, in the shape of a horizontal <. The tops of certain unimportant-looking houses appear above the bank, and one tall hotel rises aloft near the sharp end, before which the United States' flag floats with all its thirty-four stars. At the angle there is an earthwork, which is not yet complete, but which will soon be finished, in very good order. It is a redan or rather a fleche following the line of the banks, with a good profile and command—a regular field-work—and counter-scarp. The delta is strongly occupied by Illinois volunteer forces, with two field batteries and several guns of position. On the opposite shore of the Mississippi, in Missouri, is a detached post, with field intrenchments held by a regiment composed of Germans,

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1861.

WHERE IS THE PLAN?

We suspect that Gen. Scott has been unbegging the editor of the New York Times, and our reasons for the suspicion are in the following facts:

I. In May last we were informed by a distinguished member of Congress, whose name, if we were permitted to give it, would be a guaranty of the literal truth of the relation, that he had had an interview with Gen. Scott, a few days before his departure via the sea board; 4th, a column from Cairo south, attended by a sufficient force of gun boats and steamers; and 5th, a column from some point on the Ohio above Cincinnati, which would clear out Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and furnish reserves to either of the other columns that might need them. This was given us by the gentleman of whom we speak, with such particularity of detail that we can entertain no doubt that he had it from General Scott himself.

II. A few days after this plan was set forth, the Governor of a Western State had troops at Bull Run, in passing through this city, on his return from Washington, called at this office fresh from a conversation with Gen. Scott; and he confirmed what we had heard before of the plan in question.

III. A few days later still, we were told, by a Senator in Congress, who had had an interview with Gen. Scott, to urge greater celerity of movement and the acceptance of a greater number of troops, that his understanding of the "plan" was derived from the General himself, and that it was only confirmatory of what our first informant said.

Here now is evidence from three independent, reliable and responsible sources, as to what the "plan" was in May last. We hold that it is as good as that given to the public as the result of an after dinner talk with the old Chief, by Mr. RAYMOND of the *Times*; and we account for the discrepancy in this way—that the General, pestered to death by the editors and attaches of newspapers, finding Mr. RAYMOND at his table, with pencil in hand, ready to report whatever was said between soup and cheese, gave him what came uppermost in his mind, taking care that it contained no part of the truth, as an experiment by which the trustworthiness of the editor of the *Times*, as a dinner-table companion and guest, might be ascertained, and no branch of the public service be injured thereby. The General delights in a joke, and he has probably had it at Mr. RAYMOND's expense. Reading the *Times*, he must have chuckled with delight at the importance given to his talk, and at the astonishment of the public over the revelations therein. We so believe, because we cannot conceive that GEN. SCOTT, having formed a plan of the campaign which he communicated to high officials of the Government for their approbation—a plan that is clearly within the resources of the country, and that commends itself to its comprehensiveness, feasibility and certainty—would change it for that partial, one-sided and inefficient project which Mr. Raymond attributes to him, and which contemplates the putting down of the great rebellion of eight States, and the restoration of law and order among eight millions of men, by a force of eighty thousand driven down the Mississippi, after the first frosts; because we cannot accuse the General of attacking the President and Cabinet for the alleged thwarting of his plan, when, as we have shown clearly enough, his plan was that which the President and Cabinet seem to have adopted, and which they are carrying out; and, further, because the abandonment of the original intention avowed by the General to many of his friends in official position, would revive the slanders which accused him of an unwillingness to attack his native State, and thus weaken our army by exciting suspicion of the loyalty of its great Commander. These are sufficient—conclusive; and we are forced by them to the belief that the old General has been making game of the editor of the *Times*, or that the conversation is incorrectly reported.

After all, the controversy is not one that can profitably be carried on, because no such humbuggery has been practiced upon the American people in many a year as that which has caused the belief that a great military genius is necessary to form a good plan of operations in the field before us, or that any great amount of military learning is necessary to comprehend the difficulties of the situation. A correct acquaintance with the geography of the country about to be invaded, its resources in men, money, ships, arms and commissary stores, and an accurate knowledge of the counter force to be applied,—these are the requisites; and thousands of civilians have them all. The object, we take it, to be accomplished, *is the dispersion, and, as far as practicable, the destruction of the rebel army.* It will not march against us; we must follow it; and it will happen in all this war that we must be the attacking party, on grounds that the rebels themselves will choose; hence the main use of military leaders is not in the closet, but the field; and there their skill, energy and physical endurance, directing the bravery of our troops, must win all our victories. Commanding armies by telegraph, at a distance from the scene of operations, is a modern invention that does not work well when grafted on any plan. Have we not already bitter experience of that fact?

ATTENTION, COMPANY!

The disaster at Bull's Run, and the difficulty and delay experienced in filling up the places of the disbanded three months' troops, suggest the necessity of our citizens everywhere organizing themselves into companies, and if possible into regiments, and for the purpose of acquiring the rudiments of military science. Thus far there has been no serious drain on the loyal States for soldiers—so call for troops has been responded to, and more than responded to, by eager volunteers. But these volunteers, taken fresh from the plow, the workshop and the counting-room, are unfit to go into the field without spending a considerable time in camp, while every moment is precious. It is not too much to say that a quarter of a million of men could be put in a condition of comparative military efficiency in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, between now and the first of November, without obstructing any person from his business, and without necessitating any outlay of money. All that is needed is for every community which can muster fifty or more able bodied men to form one or more companies, procure if possible the services of a drill-master, or in default of one, a few copies of Hardee's Tactics, appoint certain evenings (as many as possible) in every week for drill, and go resolutely to work to make soldiers of themselves. Of course no obligation need be taken to go to the war, either now or in the future. If only one in ten of the number which might thus be drilled should ultimately volunteer, we should have an army of 80,000 men from the five States mentioned ready to march at once, an army which would be put in use; we must follow it; and it will happen in all this war that we must be the attacking party, on grounds that the rebels themselves will choose; hence the main use of military leaders is not in the closet, but the field; and there their skill, energy and physical endurance, directing the bravery of our troops, must win all our victories. Commanding armies by telegraph, at a distance from the scene of operations, is a modern invention that does not work well when grafted on any plan. Have we not already bitter experience of that fact?

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INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

Throat Confections

ARE

Good for Clergymen,
Good for Lecturers,
Good for Public Speakers,
Good for Singers,
Good for Consumptives,

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

Advice every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a box of our Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with us that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or clearing your throat. If you try one package, I am sure in saying that you will ever after make them your confectionery. You will find them at the Druggists' and Confectioners in Medicine.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A sample will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents,

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE

ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of this terrible disease may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE, improving the APPETITE, giving vigor and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the healthy elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and careful comparative experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unscrupulous persons are endeavoring to palm off on the unsuspecting public, as my CEPHALIC PILLS, a worthless compound, I would caution the public against purchasing, and say that the only true CEPHALIC PILLS are prepared by myself, and have my signature on each box.

All persons selling CEPHALIC PILLS are hereby notified that all claim for exemption from the extra tax on said Pills will be enforced.

Special Notices.

Guardian of the Voice.—This is the name of a valuable remedy for affections of the throat and lungs, which has been used in the practice of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, for the last twenty years, and has been used in his family for the last twenty years with the most perfect success. As an external remedy it is without equal, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Bronchial and Nervous affections it is truly invaluable, and as a curative for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, &c., in scouring, powerful strengthening properties, and for the speedy relief and entire control of all the above evils, it is unequaled. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, can be seen at the office of the proprietor, No. 79 Dutch street, Chicago, and by all druggists. Price, 50 cents. jy17-w4w-d-1y

Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery

for scrofula, [illegible]

Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery

for [illegible]

Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery

for [illegible]

Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery

for

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1861.

THE CITY.

FOR CAIRO.—Lieut. Waite leaves to-day for Cairo. Since he has been in town he has sent down 25 recruits for the 15th regiment, Col. McArthur.

PRIVATE INVESTIVE.—Wm. Douglas, the old city detective, has formed a copartnership with A. Oliver, of the Merchant's Police, and opened an office at No. 109 Randolph street.

THE ANDERSON RIFLES.—Capt. Haymond's fine company presented a highly creditable appearance yesterday morning on their way to the cars for their picnic in the country.

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday night a burglary was committed at the residence of H. A. Wynkoop, No. 479 West Jackson street. A city thief stole through a rear window and removed about fifty dollars worth of silver ware.

FASTEST YET.—The schr. J. M. Jones, owned by Capt. Flood, of this city, made the round trip from Chicago to Green Bay and return, a distance of 700 miles, in the short time of four days and three hours. This, we think, will be hard to beat.

AN ADDRESS WANTING.—At the Michigan Southern Railroad depot in this city, a coffin, containing a body, and enclosed in a large box, cannot be forwarded for lack of an address. It was shipped at Laporte, Ia., and is directed to Edward Kennedy.

THE DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—We learn that, as already stated, Capt. Webb, U. S. A., the mustering officer, has issued the requisitions in due form for the equipment of the Douglas Brigade. This seems to be a sufficient answer to a contrary statement made by one of our cotemporaries.

EMANCIPATION DAY.—The colored citizens of Chicago will celebrate the emancipation of the 800,000 slaves in the British West India Islands, to-day, by a Pic-Nic Excursion to Dan Plaines Station, and to-night at Wilkowski Hall by an oration by H. Ford Douglas, supper and a grand promenade.

INQUEST.—Coroner James held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of a German named John Trent, who resided on Halsted street, in this city, went to the town of Jefferson to work at haying, and was there accidentally drowned in the North Branch. The corpse was found floating by John Williams.

CAMP DOUGLAS.—Capt. E. D. Swain of the Douglas Brigade, arrived last evening with his company from Batavia, on the 7 o'clock train, and went into camp. Lieut Bockee arrived yesterday morning with a detachment of fifty men from Michigan, for Capt. Mc-Omber's company.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—We want to find a place for a young woman of very superior character and ability, where she can do sewing, chamber work, and other lighter labor. She is an Englishwoman, a stranger in the city, and must have a place in a good family. Apply to the Ministry at Large, 177 Randolph street, second floor, from 1 to 4 P. M.

THE CHICAGO ZOUAVE SHOT IN ST. LOUIS.—The name of the private in Col. Turchin's regiment, shot as is feared fatally, in a drunken fracas at a saloon in St. Louis on Monday evening is John Williams, a member of Company C, Capt. Griffith commanding. The bar-keeper who shot him is a German named Loesser, now in jail.

SUDDEN DEATH.—John Bulger, Express Agent at the M. S. Depot, was well and hearty at his work yesterday morning at five o'clock, and at six o'clock he went home and died. A post-mortem examination showed his death was the result of a rupture. Deceased had been in the employ of the United States Express Co. eight years. He leaves a wife.

HAVELOCKS.—There is no necessity for making havelocks with cape flaps. The back of the neck, extending down the spine should be covered, but that is all. The immense hoods for which patterns have been unnecessarily furnished are useless and a failure. Cut them away at the sides; the fall protecting the neck is all that is wanted, so say all the authorities now.

"WANDERING WILLIE."—An unfortunate blind boy, fourteen years of age, who gave his name as William Hopkins, was taken in charge by the police. He said that he came from Orleans county, N. Y., where he has an uncle. Some one had given him free passes over the roads, and he had arrived here in his helpless and hopeless condition. He was finally sent to County Agent Hansen.

SUNSTROKE.—Yesterday, officer Miller found lying on Stewart Avenue a man in a senseless condition, who was found to be suffering from sunstroke. He received the attentions of Dr. Berg, and was, at latest accounts, reported out of danger. His name is James Curran. He has a family residing near where he was found.

McNALLY.—"Great Expectations," Charles Dickens's new novel, and "Tom Brown at Oxford" must be very interesting novels if the rapidity with which McNally & Co. dispose of them be any indication. McNally's supply, like the demand, is inexhaustible. Fresh supplies are being received daily at his great central depot, 61 Dearborn street.

PRAIRIE DRAGOONS ACCEPTED.—The Prairie Dragoons, Capt. T. W. Furse, a crack troop of cavalry mustered in Will and Kendall counties have been accepted by Gov. Yates and ordered to rendezvous at Springfield forthwith, to be enrolled with the new Cavalry regiment. They are a noble body of men, and have been diligently drilling for some time past with their own horses.

DEATH FROM SUN STROKE.—An inquest was yesterday held in the town of Jefferson, six miles from this city, on the body of a young man, a Norwegian, who died of sun stroke, near the residence of Ex-Sheriff Gray. The name of deceased is unknown. Age about twenty; no beard; was about 5 feet 4 inches high; dressed in coarse linen—shirt, marked C. K. in red letters; dark cloth cap; dark striped pantaloons; no shoes or socks. Three dollars in gold were found upon him.

NOT TAKEN.—For several days much anxiety prevailed in this city by a rumor that Capt. Sam. Wadsworth's company of this city, in Col. Wyman's Regiment at Rolla, Mo., had been surrounded and taken by the rebels. It causes much satisfaction, the late intelligence that on Sunday evening the boys came home safe and sound, bringing 13 rebel prisoners. A private named Pierce, in this company, accidentally shot himself, his ramrod being driven through his hand.

ELOPING PANTIES CAUGHT.—The recent arrest of a runaway couple in St. Louis derives a local interest from the fact that the parties stopped several days here. The escapade took place at New York on the 4th of July, when Mrs. Emma Amelia Scott, the wife of a rich merchant in New York city, eloped with a Mr. Newton St. John, one of the fast young men that abound in that metropolis, without money, and with nothing to commend him but personal attractions. The lady is to be taken back. No one seems to care any great amount as to what becomes of the nice young man.

The State Fair and the Farmers—A Question Answered.

We find the following in the Bloomington *Pantagraph* of Tuesday:

THE STATE FAIR.—Hon. Wm. Bross, in regard to our coming State Fair at Chicago, is there any provision made for parties who wish to camp on or about the grounds, so as to avoid the travel and expenses incident to boarding in the city? Who can tell? Perhaps the writer is well satisfied that unless such arrangements are made promptly made, and early notice given, very many will not go who otherwise would be very glad to do so. The good policy of such a move ment, we think, must be apparent. To really make sure of a big crowd of the people and stock, and all the rest will be forthcoming. A grand fair secondary to amusement would be about as thoroughly in keeping with the military spirit of the times as the trials of celerity and trotters. The arrangements alluded to may have been prepared, but if so, sufficient notice has not been given. As an earnest friend of the cause and this effort to hold a Fair, we repeat—let every fair means be used to bring in the farmers upon reliable assurances of safe conveyance for covered wagons, with chests, beds, umbrellas, blankets, or tents even for shelter, and see if they will not "turn out!"

We are glad to be able to answer the question and assure those who desire to visit the Fair and Chicago with their own teams and economy by themselves without the annoyance and confusion of city streets and scenes. That cause was a Fair Ground more happily located for the purpose. It may be reached in any direction by the great country roads without coming within several miles of our city. The vicinity of the Fair Ground is admirably adapted for encampment purposes, and from these encampments our visitors may come into the city at their leisure. Never was a better opportunity offered for the entire Northwest to visit their Metropolis than in September next. Will the farmers take note of it.

THE RETURN OF THE CHICAGO DRAGOONS.

They are Ordered to Washington.

The feeling of enthusiasm with which our city saw the Chicago Dragoons depart for the wars, has watched their every movement throughout their entire career, and will shower a thousand welcomes upon their return, for never a finer body of cavalry was enrolled than these young men piking Capt. Charles R. Barker's command.

Many rumors have been afloat as to the cause of their return from Virginia at this time. They reached this city by the Michigan Central Railroad at 10.30 last evening. The entire force of a little over one hundred men are now here. They were originally three months' men, and their term of service expired on the 19th inst. They at first left this city for Springfield where they to the fullest extent experienced the ill effects of the period of detention and doubt which hung over our volunteers, and especially over the cavalry arm of the service.

Capt. Barker's desire was to enrol one company. The pressure upon him for places in his troop, gave him almost immediately, the embarrassment of a double complement, of two companies. His hope thus became a desire to muster in a squadron, and in this he was encouraged by high authorities in this State. An almost universal disappointment was the result, and many of our city readers will remember the return of Company B to this city, a command any officer would have been proud to lead, but their acceptance was impossible, for barely did Company A see the ambition gratified in seeing service. That was when we were to need no cavalry.

Since that time the Chicago Dragoons have been among the most active in the operations in Western Virginia, and have at all times been closely about the person and in the confidence of Gen. McClellan. Not one of the Dragoons but was at any and all occasions of their Commander-in-Chief, his trusted orderly. Of them Gen. McClellan has said that they were invaluable. At the battle of Rich Mountain they rendered service that won his warmest commendation.

Gen. McClellan had asked and desired that the Chicago Dragoons might be his guard of honor on repairing to the Capitol, but for reasons above given this was deferred until Capt. Barker returns again to Virginia with his three years in hand.

This is enough for us to be assured of, to urge what we know will a most little urging that the muster-roll be filled at once. When the Dragoons were at Cairo, we risk nothing in saying that a premium of fifty dollars could have been received for every saddle in the troop. We never blamed Company B, knowing them as well as we did, for the deep and bitter chagrin with which they received their disappointment.

It is not now a time to give place to the ordinary carryings and discussions that are dictated by personal views and motives. The Dragoons refused to swear into the service in Virginia, or at all events, a sufficient number did so to have resulted in the lasting injury of their prestige and name, and the test was not called for. We have only the feeling and desire to aim at the best and highest good of our army, and in this respect we must prefer to be guided by the action of Gen. McClellan himself. We prefer to constitute him the sole judge in the matter, and thus avoid scrimonious debate and recrimination.

By Gen. McClellan's orders, the horses and outfits of the Dragoons are retained at Bellair, Virginia, near Wheeling, and Capt. Barker has been ordered to return with his troop to Chicago, there muster them out of service, as three months' men, and then recruit his company, filling every saddle, and report himself with as little delay as possible at Washington.

We do not call Capt. Barker in review before us to ask if he has maintained his popularity in his company, and in saying this we meet, as far as we desire to, the full question that there have been dissatisfactions in his ranks.

We only are assured that in general qualities as a troop officer Gen. McClellan has deemed him valuable, has trusted him and has not been deceived, and now pays him and the Chicago Dragoons the high compliment of requiring their presence without delay on the Potomac. And the Chicago boys will go along, rest assured of that.

If this be so, it is all our community will ask. It is all our gallant young men will ask, who are burning to see service. No one but policed men, the best men will be received, and the enrollment will commence with the mustering out to-day.

Numbers of the Dragoons enlisted but for the three months, and yield to pressing business calls at home, for many of them left business engagements of an important nature to enlist, at the outset. Those even, who they not again return to the war have served well, and labored gloriously. If others do not wish to re-enlist in the Dragoons there are vacancies elsewhere which none better than they could be found to fill.

We have just now the prominent and only wish. There are one hundred and three now ridersless horses at the Ohio awaiting that number of Chicago boys to mount. Let every saddle be filled in a week, and the Chicago Dragoons *en route* for the headquarters of Gen. McClellan on the Potomac. The noble young General desires it, and he must not be disappointed. If we do not now write "Forward to Richmond," let it be the watchword of the Dragoons, "Forward to the Potomac!"

Northwestern Rifle Regiment.

We learn that Company "A" organized yesterday, and elected the following officers: C. Knobelsdorff, Captain; 1st Lieutenant, Theodore Hartmann; 2d Lieutenant, Luthar Lippert. Whereupon Capt. Knobelsdorff appointed S. A. Cammerer as Orderly Sergeant of the company. The companies not being quite full, the world advise strong and able bodied men to rally to the defence of the country and join the regiment at once. The Headquarters of the regiment is at 206 Randolph street.

Seven American and three German companies compose the regiment. They are picked men—many of them sharp-shooters. No doubt it will prove to be a crack one, and will do honor to the country. Judge Goodrich, President of the Wigwam Association, has granted the use of the Wigwam for the temporary barracks of the regiment. Capt. Knobelsdorff, appointed by the Secretary of War as Colonel of the regiment, will, after the companies are sworn into active service, encamp them at Cottage Grove. We understand that the Board of Trade has kindly offered to supply the regiment with the necessary provisions from the time of encampment until they are sworn into the United States Government service. Major Slemmer is hourly awaiting the order from the War Department to muster the companies in.

Company "A," Capt. Knobelsdorff, was yesterday sworn in by Squire Diehl. The number of men on the roll (fifty,) at the time of taking their oath, were quite enthusiastic in answering to the question, whether they would support the Constitution of the United States and defend the country against its enemies.

The large share of the companies attached to the regiment will arrive in Chicago in the course of this week, and will be mustered into the United States service without delay.

Farm Committee of the State Agricultural Society.

The committee to award premiums on farms and nurseries were in this city yesterday and last night, the evening, on the Galena Air Line, for Cortland. They have visited the southern counties and a part of the central, and are now looking through the north part of the State. On Tuesday they were at Waukegan, and yesterday at Winetka and Evanston. They express themselves highly pleased with their examination thus far. They assure us that we need have no misgivings about the *State Fair*, that large preparations are making for it wherever they have been. They also report the crops good, and, notwithstanding the war, the farmers are in fine spirits.

The committee are M. L. Dunlap of Champaign, Wm. T. Hall of Bond, and C. T. Chase of Cook.

Of course our readers may expect some notes from "Rural" when he returns home to his own shade trees.

MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE.—The summer term is now in progress at Lind Medical School, with one recitation and one lecture exclusively lecture daily until the first Monday in October. Lectures on Military Surgery, by Prof. Andrews, in the Amphitheatre of the College, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 3 to 4.

The Dispensary of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, in Ewing's Block, corner of North Clark and North Water streets, is open daily, from 11½ to 1 o'clock, for the gratuitous treatment of the poor, afflicted with diseases of the eye or ear. The Chicago Dispensary, in Lind's Block, on Michigan street, near Lake, is open every afternoon from 2 to 3 o'clock, for the gratuitous treatment of the indigent sick.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S BODY GUARD.—A handsome tribute to Chicago pluck and the Chicago patriotism is contained in an extract from the *New York Herald*, which will be found in another column of to-day's paper.

Capt. W. A. Webb, U. S. A.

This officer, a Captain in the 18th Infantry, has been detailed by the War Department to muster into service the volunteer regiments in this vicinity accepted by the Government.

Capt. Webb has evinced an earnest devotion and assiduity in the discharge of his duties as a mustering officer, which has elicited the warmest praise and commendation of the community. He is devoting his whole time with tireless energy to the prompt and rapid organization of the regiments under his care, and brings to the discharge of his duties a thorough knowledge and ripe experience of the requirements of the service.

Capt. Webb has been instructed to muster into service the Douglas Brigade, and also Capt. Taliaferro's Dragoons, at once.

Capt. Webb's headquarters for the present are at 42 South Clark street, at the headquarters of the Douglas Brigade.

POLICE COURT.—In yesterday's Police Court, Christian Hahn stood and obtained a jury trial on the charge of keeping a disorderly house on North Clark street on the Sabbath, in having his saloon open for concert and dancing purposes. The jury failed to agree.

—Another witness, William Jackson, was examined in the matter of the State street fracas, which was still further continued to Saturday.

—A number of young lads were brought in charged with bathing in the lake within the limits fixed by the ordinance. They were discharged with a reprimand.

—The hearing in the case of James Simmons, the countryman who lost his money, $27, at the den of Miss Rox. Brooks, on Wells street, was brought up and a cloud of witnesses examined. Nothing was developed further than that Simmons, like too many other rural gentlemen on an elephant hunt in town, saw the sights and paid dearly for them. He could remember no one, could identify no one, though enough were brought up to amply attest that the company he kept was none of the best.

—There were several cases of disorderly husbands and suffering wives, the effect of no work and more whiskey. Edward Motley cruelly abused his wife, and very severely beat his little son, and was sent to Bridewell for two months. T. Schonberg had only been married two weeks and at the end of such a brief honeymoon was fined $3 for wife beating.

—Alderman Hoyt captured on Third Avenue a disorderly female, a terror to the neighborhood. She was fined $3.

—There was a case of *waltzing* which the Court frowned upon severely. In a neighborly quarrel George Waltz held Mrs. Frazer while Mrs. Waltz used the broomstick with more address than kindness. After a severe reprimand the parties were dismissed.

—Another amiable female was Mary Carberry, who cruelly beat a poor cripple. Fined $10 and costs. The counsel for the accused appealed the case.

MAD DOG.—On Tuesday evening about eight o'clock, the family of Mr. Sturtevant, on Lake street, near the city limits, were the recipients of a visitor as unwelcome as unexpected, in the shape of a mad dog. He entered the open front door without knocking, passed an open door entering the front parlor where the family were at the time, and tried to enter the door into the back parlor. Not succeeding, he returned to the other just in time to have the door slammed in his face by Mrs. S., who was not receiving calls of the kind. Failing to enter the room and seeming bent on mischief, instead of going out he rushed up stairs and exercised himself by running through the rooms, upsetting furniture, &c., for some time, when he took leave by jumping from the window to the garden, where after a little more exercise, he fell into an open cistern, nearly full of water, where he was soon dispatched by being held under by sharp sticks. It is not known as any person was bitten. He was driven from two houses before this, and but for his falling into the cistern might have done much damage, as there were quite a number of people about at the time. It is hoped that some policeman or any other man will visit that neighborhood and distribute a liberal supply of *quieting* food to the remaining canines that abound in that part of the town.

ARMY RATIONS.—Capt. Webb, U. S. A., has made a contract with David Kreigh, one of our citizens, to furnish rations to the Douglas Brigade.

CHICAGO COURT RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, JULY 31.—BEFORE JUDGE DRUMMOND.

No. 29.—Andrew Bradford vs. Wesley Valentine ejectment. On motion of plaintiff's attorney leave granted him by the Court to file amended declaration, by paying all the taxed costs. Defendant ruled to plead to amended declaration by the second Monday in October.

Martin Kritzine vs. Joel Thurston. On motion of plaintiff attorney, rule granted to show cause, why the judgment of February 15th, 1861, vacated at law instanter. New trial granted.

No. 497.—J. L. Lombard vs. Edward Hollister—Ejectment. By agreement, jury waived, and submitted to court. After evidence and argument, the court found the issue for plaintiff for three-quarters. Defendant guilty for three-quarters. Jury to be entered as prepared.

Edward A. Greenway vs. George S. Fisher—execution No. 2,456. Petition George Mann for Marshal's deed. Ordered granted.

No. 417—James H. Alsop vs. John M. Dunsworth. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, rule for finding of previous term.

No. 416—Edward J. Lord vs Stedman Whitney, Ejectment. Parties came by attorneys. Jury waived by agreement. Case submitted to Court; after evidence and argument, Court found the issue for the plaintiff. Verdict of guilty.

No. 419—Edward J. Lord vs. John West. Ejectment. Jury waived, submitted to Court, after evidence and arguments. Verdict of guilty.

No. 434—Francis T. A. Wilson vs. Kingston Coal Co. Ejectment. Jury waived submitted to Court. Verdict of guilty.

No. 438—Benjamin Lombard vs. Henry Chase. Ejectment. Continued to next term.

No. 376—Benjamin Lombard vs. Jesse Ray et al. Same order as above.

No. 431—Nathaniel Parker et al vs. Elijah Truitt. Ejectment. Trial by argument. Jury waived submitted to Court, after evidence and argument. Case taken under advisement.

No. 432—Same vs. Lewis Tharman. Ejectment same.

No. 433—Same vs. Allen Thurman. Ejectment same.

Adjourned to ½ past 9 to-morrow morning.

Company G, Yates Phalanx, Attention!

Subsistence having been generously provided for recruits by the citizens of Chicago, I wish the members of this company to report at our headquarters, southeast corner of Monroe and Clark streets, as soon as possible. Hurry up the harvest, boys, and rally under the old Star Spangled Banner. Immortal honors await the heroes of this second war for freedom.

W. B. STAUGHTON, Captain.

Chicago, July 31, 1861.

A GOOD CHANCE.—Company E., Yates Phalanx, are in want of a few more men—those wishing to join a good company can now have a chance—Capt. Yeager has been in both the regular and volunteer service, and the 2d Lieut C. H. Gregory is one of Ellsworth's Zouaves, and said to be almost expert drill master. Rally boys and fill up Company E. The Regiment is accepted and now under marching orders for Washington. Volunteers will be put into good quarters, and receive pay from date of enlistment. Recruiting office No. 5 Custom House Place, near Postoffice.

Patriots, Attention!

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR CO. A, YATES PHALANX.—This Regiment has been accepted by the War Department and under immediate marching orders to Washington. No pains will be spared by the officers (who are well drilled and experienced men) to make this the model company of Chicago. Recruiting office No. 181 Clark street, southeast corner of Monroe.

Capt. C. H. DUDLEY,
1st Lieut. L. H. MARVIN,
2d Lieu. E. E. SAWYER,
3d Brevet D. H. GILL.

MILITARY BOOKS.—U. S. War Department Infantry Tactics, $1.25; Scott's Tactics, $2.75; Hardee, $1.25; Zouave Drill by Ellsworth, $1.00; The Young Recruit, $1.00 Cavalry Tactics, by War Department, $4.25; Bayonet Exercise, McClellan, $1.00; Army Regulations, 1861, $1.25.

MAPS.—Colton's Map of the United States, 80c; Map of the Seat of War, $1—small, 50c; Appleton's Map, the each; Lloyd's Railroad Maps, 25c each. All free by mail from the Military Book-store of P. L. Sherlock, 119 Dearborn street. 1y7-6t

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GAS FITTERS.—$30,000 worth of new styles must be sold within sixty days. 189 Lake street.

H. M. WILMARTH.
jy29-30t

A. F. CROSBEY, 91 South Water street, corner of Wabash Avenue, Distiller of ALCOHOL and exirs fine COLOGNE SPIRIT, distilled fresh every day. Perfumers who desire it may have their casks filled, and allowed one dollar each for barrels.

The deodorized Spirits made at this establishment is a superior article for the manufacture of COLOGNES.

July 26, '61. 1w

GARDEN HOSE of the best quality may be had in any quantity, fitted and ready for use, at the Rubber House, 113 Randolph street—Kingsley Block. jy6-1m

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☞ Cook & McLain, 79 Dearborn street, have made their prices for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city. oc

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☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. wh-1y.

MARRIED.

In this city, July 31st, at the residence of Mr. J. R. Lewis, by Rev. Luther Stearns, Mr. JOHN LEWIS to Miss HATTIE B. HILDRETH, all of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, July 31st, FRANCIS L., infant son of J. M. and C. Parker, aged 1 year and 19 days.

In this city, July 31st, at the residence of his father, 55 Reed street, WALTER BUCKNER, son of Walter and Mary Scott, aged two years and seven months.

In this city, on the 31st inst., WALTER BUCKNER, infant son of Walter and Mary Scott, aged two years and seven months.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31, 1861.

The general trade of the city continues thoroughly dull. The last mail from yesterday and to-day to the general stagnation. Nobody feels disposed to risk anything with the storm-center up in the air. Idleness and leeward and plenty of cash are at a premium.

Money for all legitimate purposes is plenty. We hear of parties who have more than they can find a use for to employ profitably and safely. Since Illinois money is very scarce, and it is a matter of wonder how any kinds of foreign bank bills have found their way into circulation. In a package of $200 taken at random yesterday from the receipts at this office, we found the bills of 38 different banks. They were as follows:

Marine Bank, Buffalo. Grey Bank, Canada.
Niagra, N Y. City Bank, Dayton, Ohio.
Farmers & Mechanics, Ct. Wells River, Vt.
Farmers & Drovers, Ohio. Bank of Commerce, Buffalo.
Burlington, Vt. People's Bank, Jamestown, N Y.
Saratoga County, N Y. Jamestown County, N Y.
Union Bank, Ct. Farmers & Mechanics', Ohio.
Commercial, Belfast, Me. Hampden, Mass.
Bank of Commerce, Detroit. Continental
Newburg, N Y. Merchants & Mechanics', Troy.
Essex County, N Y. Bank of Ashtabula, Ohio.
Rockville, Ct. Frankfort, Herkimer
Jackson, Bangor, Me. Commercial, N Y.
Bangor, Me. Manuf. & Traders', Buff.
Suffolk County, N Y. Peoples, Hartford.
Hartford, Ct. Manufacturers, Stirating
American, Providence, bam, Ct.
Dansville, Ct. Exchange, Hartford.
Cheshire, N H. Bank of Ashford, N Y.
Commercial, Cherry Val'y, N Y. Frankfort, Herkimer
New England Bank, Manuf. & Traders', Buff.
Commercial, Ct. Peoples, Hartford.
Phillipsburg, Manufacturers, Stirating
bam, Ct.

There is a scarcity of circulation requires great care in the handling of it. Our business men should have a sharp eye for counterfeits, broken and doubtful banks. There is not another section of the Union where so wide a range of currency would be found in daily circulation from the casual receipts of a single business house. The fact is significant and important, and suggests the question whether our people are not a little too accommodating. Would not a little firmer adhesion to real money—to coin—in our business transactions be a great advantage to the business of the West?

New York Exchange is plenty. Outside and on the Board of Trade it is sold freely at par for approved currency. The banks charge ¼, paying par @ ¾. For coin about ½ discount is the rule.

HEAVY FAILURE IN IOWA.—Dispatches said to be from reliable sources this morning, report that the extensive banking house of Green & Stone of Muscatine, Iowa, had been obliged to suspend. The firm has long held a leading position among Western bankers, and as the gentlemen connected with it have won the personal esteem of all who know them, they will have the sympathy of our entire business public. We know nothing of the causes or the extent of the failure, or what percentage the assets will be likely to realize. We are assured that the failure will in no way affect the condition of the State Bank of Iowa. They were the principal shareholders of one and it is thought two of its branches.

The bank are said to be protected in every respect.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are to-day's quotations of the New York Stock market:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	90½	90¾
Galena	80½	81
Rock Island	69	69¼
Michigan Southern	24¾	24¾
Illinois Central	37¾	37¾
Cleveland & Toledo	29	29
Chicago & Rock Island	69	69
Georgia 6s	89¾	
Tennessee 6s	89¾	
Virginia 6s	89¾	89¾
North Carolina 6s	89½	89½

Market—Firm at last; dull; second board, steady.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of this morning says

The money market was dull and inanimate today, and exchanges was very dull at 7 to 10% premium. Gold was the same. The only influence of gold to pay off troops in this city will be very capitvating commodity almost a drug in the market. A call was put into circulation enough to enable business men to carry out their wishes, instead of bringing the trade of the city to a specie basis. Gold in this shape of currency can now be bought in the country for anything that is wanted, thus paralyzing currency, and our merchants find it impossible to do business with Missouri "stumpail" without positive loss. It is of no use to disguise the fact that the Missouri money is the standard of trade and substantially dictates the price. But if the banks were compelled to resume specie payment, which, from the force of coin the government is scattering through its army, they could do business with some hope of saving themselves. The fact that gold is scarce, when the first of July three of the largest banks in the city had $1,000,000 on hand. To consume all this amount, which has been accumulated in one month, would show an unprecedented trade, and everybody knows that very little is being done.

CINCINNATI.—We quote as follows from the *Gazette* of this morning:

Business in financial circles is dull Paper is sought by a high standard, and passable grades are scarce. There is no demand, consequently the discount business is entirely neglected. Sales have been at 1 per cent. per month, but the rate is nominal. Exchange is nearly nominal at par@¼ discount. Currency previously observable is having been checked. Capitalists are disposed to await further developments before investing their funds. Sales of interest remain at 10@ 12 per cent for good paper. The demand for the class of securities is in excess of the supply. There is no change in gold.

Eastern exchange is accumulating, and with a very limited demand the market is heavy, but rates are unchanged. Gold is at a premium of par@¼ for gold, but prices have settled down to ¼ premium. We quote:

New York	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	¼ prem.	¾ prem.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, B'rly
	bbls. bu. bu. bu. bu. bu.
Canal	1195 2,000 7,000
G. & C. U. R. R.	1,300 77,766 10,000 3,000
C. & R. I. R. R.	450 42,197 7,000
Ill. C. R. R.	450 4900 18100 772
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1,000 4,000 20,000
C. & N. W. R. R.	2,000 5,000
C. & A. R. R.	340 3400 25540 300
Total	3439 60805 178117 18800 1075 1999

	Potatoes, bbls.	Cattle, No.	Hides, lbs.	Hogs, No.	Live Hogs Lard lbs.	Live Hogs No.
Canal			2000	30		160155
G. & C. U. R. R.			6000	140	40	
Ill. C. R. R.		16	6000	140		
C. B. & Q. R. R.		16	6000	140	40000	
C. & N. W. R. R.		14	200	412		
C. & A. R. R.		35				
Total	00	81	19000	140	464	900150

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo	300	11900	43500	1500		
To Oswego		2000				
To Canal		1000	35500			
To Ft. Wayne		13000				
Total	300	27900	109000	1500		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, JULY 31.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft		Flour, bbls	3,497
Lath, no	60,000	Wheat, bu	45,000
Shingles, no	319,000	Corn, bu	91,400
Pine, bbls	1	Oats, bu	1,000
Wood, cds	169	Rye, bu	150
Salt, bbls	1,000	Barley, bu	30

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, JULY 30.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Flour, bbls	123	Lumber, ft	138,250
Wheat, bu	3,960	Shingles, no	6,000
Corn, bu	76,042	Lath, no	5,000
Oats, bu	5,174	Pine, bbls	613
		Salt, bbls	110
		Fish, pkgs	24

The receipts of produce were not quite so heavy to-day, and the leading markets were firmer. The demand for Flour was not quite so active, but the offerings were light, and the market was quiet and steady—there being but little disposition on the part of holders to press sales. About 900 bbls of all kinds were sold at $3.85@4.20 for medium to choice spring extras and $4.90@5.85 for common to choice superfine.

There was a better demand for Spring Wheat today, and rate market advanced fully 2c ₰ bushel and closed quiet but firm at the improvement. Winter Wheat was dull, weak, was-dull and depressed. About 64,000 bushels of all grades were changed hands at 83c for No. 1 Red; 79@79c for No. 2 Red; 69@ 69½c for No. 1 Spring; 64@65½c for No. 2 Spring and 58@59c for Rejected Spring.

The receipts of Corn were not so heavy to-day, and with a good speculative and shipping demand, the market advanced ½@3c—with sales of about 175,000 bushels at 25@25½c for Canal Mixed afloat, and 26@ 28½c for Mixed in store—the market at the close being scarcely as firm.

There was some inquiry for No. 1 Oats at 20c, but the transactions were light, most of the sellers holding at 16½c. Rye, 30c. Barley neglected. Highwines 18½c.

Freights were dull and easier—the engagements being light at 8½c for corn to Buffalo, 8½c for corn to Port Sarnia, and 6½c for wheat by propeller to Buffalo.

Business in Montreal.

The following is from Alexander Molson's Montreal *Weekly Chronicler and Prices Current* of the 26th inst.:

The Provincials market has not been so active during the past week as at the date of my last. The somewhat conflicting reports of the state of the English markets has shaken the confidence of buyers, and there is less disposition to operate till further advices are received.

The weather, which has been very changeable for the past month, has been very favorable for the crops, and is now all that could be desired to advance the growing crops.

Only nine sea going vessels arrived in port during the week, making an aggregate tonnage of 4,000 tons. Fifteen vessels cleared during the same period, their tonnage amounting to 5,400 tons.

The exports of flour and grain at this port for the past week have been largely in excess of the receipts, and the stocks on hand are consequently much reduced. The Great Western, now partially open to traffic, is said to be largely engaged in freighting a full cargo of grain, having contracted for that object, and we understand that other vessels are also loading for the same destination.

The money market continues easy for good security, while anything doubtful is more difficult to negotiate. The withdrawal from the country are light, many parties reserving a part of their spring purchases. The banks, however, are in a position to afford every facility to grain any reasonable amount of accommodation to first class shippers, or that any great pressure in the market is not anticipated.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET, July 31.—Flour—There has been a slight improvement in the demand for it, while prices are unchanged. Wheat—There was no material change. The following are the current prices, at primary points from whence sales are made: Red, $1.30@1.32; white, $1.40@1.45. Rye, 60c. Corn—Yellow, $1.05@1.07; white, $1.05@1.07. Oats—Southern are selling at 30c; Pennsylvania, 32c. Provisions—Mess pork is quiet and steady, with a fair demand; much doing; prices range from $16.50@17 for prime to $17.50@18 for mess. Lard is in fair demand at 9½@10c. Bacon—Sales of shoulders at 6½@7c; hams 9@10c. Butter—Prime to choice Pennsylvania and Ohio is in demand at 14@15c. Eggs—Sales of 50 bbls at 11½@12c. Whiskey—Sales of 200 bbls at 20½@21c.

BOSTON.—Dull. CANDLES—Cast Sperm, 18c; Gs. & Chl 61½; NT CUTNT 15c; Gs. & Wax, 14c; Tallow, 9½@10c; Ya 6s 6c; Texas 6s 90½; U S 6s, 1881 Coupons 98¾; do 1867, 98.

BUFFALO, July 31.—FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Sales 5,000 bu Mil club at 86c; 5,000 bu Red Southern at 80c; 15,000 bu at 81½c. Oats dull. Sales 7,000 bu at 23c.

WHISKY—Better. Sales 200 bbls.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm; 10½c on corn, 11½c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—30,000 bbls flour, 50,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,000 bbls flour, 44,000 bu wheat, 13,000 bu corn, 9,000 bu oats, 3,000 bu barley.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.

The beef cattle market ruled without a decided reaction to-day, owing altogether to the light supply of stock. Receipts at Allertons, where there were a larger number on sale than for several weeks past. The majority of the offerings were good, and the demand steady, but prices declined about ½c. The buyer forward as many cattle as would be left over to-morrow. The best thought some of the cattle would be left over to-morrow. The best thought some of the cattle at which they were offered particularly desirable, and were sold at 7½@8c. Inferior grades ranged from 6½@6½c; ordinary, 6½@7c; common, $5@5.50; inferior, $4@5.50; inferior, $3.50@4.50. Receipts, 5,000. Milch cows were in fair demand and steady. Prices ranged from $30@45. Veal Calves without essential change, and continue to sell moderately at the above quotations. Sheep and Lambs continue to arrive freely, and prime qualities are readily taken at our quotations. Prices of other kinds show no change in quotations, but the rates are generally within our quotations. Hogs are steady with a fair demand at 5½@5½c for medium to prime corn fed. Receipts, 1,133. Swine sold at 5½@6c.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....July 31.

Prop Young America, Tyler, Ogdensburgh, 10 tons pig iron.
Prop Racine, Brett, Buffalo, lot mdse.
Prop Phoenix, Stevens, Buffalo, lot mdse.
Prop Forest Queen, Hubbard, Buffalo, 300 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Bark Detroit, Graves, Presque Isle, 284 tons coal.
Brig Geneva, Thompson, Cleveland, 20 m lumber, 20 m shingles.
Brig Fox, Howard, Buffalo via Oconto, 180 m lumber.
Schr Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 12 m lumber.
Schr Commencement, Vanden, New Holland, 60 m staves.
Schr Dalton, Thompson, New Holland, 30 m staves, 40 bf bris fish.
Schr Townsend, Burns, Grand Bay, 120 m staves.
Schr T